OLYMPIC LEADER

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The Phelps Dry Goods Co.

A New Line of Ladies and Misses

FALL AND WINTER SUITS

Beautiful Satin Linning

Prices ranging from $16.50 to $35.00

Ladies and Misses

SWEATERS

Latest and Newest Styles

Rep and Indian Linen

20c Rep at..... 16c
35c pure linen at..... 30c
20c Indian Head Linen at..... 15c
25c " " " "..... 18c
40c Satin stripe dimity at..... 30c
6c Lawn at.....5c
12½c Ramola Batiste.....9c
50c White and Navy novelties at..... 40c
40c Fine poplin at..... 30c
30c French Gingham at..... 25c
15c Percale at..... 12c
15c Carmine Organdie..... 12c
45c Black and white silk ginghams at..... 35c
15c Ginghams at.....12½c
15c Cotton bats at..... 2 for 25c
10c " " "..... 3 for 25c
$1.00 Children hats at.....75c

—(Added to Sale (—

All Wool Dress Goods in the latest pattern and makes
Fine line of Black Dress Goods, Wool Taffeta, Panama, Broad Cloth, Cashmere and Henrietta.

Percale shirt waist suits.....$2.00
New line of Children and Ladies Sweaters in all colors and white.

A new line of Silk Petticoats of all colors and black and white
Infants' Coats sn both the Silk and Fine Cashmere

NOTICE -:- NOTICE
TO THE PUBLIC

While the fight between the butchers of Seattle is going on, which greatly reduces the wholsale price of MEAT

GARRISON & RITCHIE

are going to give the people of Port Angeles the benefit of the price as long as the fight lasts

We are going to sell

Round Steak	12½c	Leg of Lamb	15c
Loin Steak	15c	Lamb Chops	15c
Pot Roast	10c	Lamb Stew	8c
Boiling Besf	7c	Weinies	12½c
Hamburg Steak	10c	Pork Sausage	12½c

J. R. GALLAGHER **Phone 24** M. J. KERKES

GALLAGHER & KERKES TRANSFER CO.

Successor to Johnson Transfer Co.

LIVERY, FEED, SALE STABLES

Lincoln Street Wharf, Port Angeles

Commercial Baggage a Specialty. Cab Service at All Hours.
Piano Moving. Heavy Hauling.

Horses for Sale on Hand Now.

WATER ORDINANCE INTRODUCED

A Twenty-Five Year Franchise Asked For. New Pipe Line to Ennis Creek.

The new water works ordinance, granting to the Port Angeles Water Supply Company a twenty-five year franchise, was introduced and given its first reading Tuesday evening, being afterward considered by the council as a committee of the whole. Its principal points are as follows:

Source of supply, Ennis creek; no requirements as to location of intake further than that at least one hundred gallons of pure, fresh water shall be furnished daily for each inhabitant.

After the population reaches six thousand, upon demand by the city, the company agrees to put in a 250,000 gallon reservoir.

Construction to commence within thirty days after acceptance of franchise, which shall be within thirty days after approval of ordinance; system to be completed within six months from said acceptance.

Upon direction of council, new service pipes shall be laid whenever two applications are made for each three hundred feet of pipe to be laid.

City to use nineteen hydrants at rate of $3.50 each per month.

Rates for residences not exceeding six rooms $1.25; each additional room 5c.

Bath tubs in families of eight or less 25c; closets 25c.

Sprinkling, season of four months, one 50x100 foot lot $3, two lots $5, three lots $6, four lots $7.

Cows and horses, whether supplied by house service or otherwise, 25c each. Private stables, one horse and carriage, 50c. Additional horse 25c; additional vehicle 15c.

Steam or hot water heaters 75c to $2.50.

Tapping mains $5 and $10.

Building purposes, plastering 100 yards square 20c each; 1000 brick laid 20c, each barrel cement 10c.

Dry goods stores, in addition to closets and urinals, $1.50; drug and grocery stores $1.50 to $5. Butcher shops and fish markets 2.50 to 5.00. Barber shops 1.50 with 50c each additional chair. Lunch counters 1.50 to 5 00. Saloons 2.50 to 10.00. Soda fountains 1.50 to 5.00.

Office buildings and blocks, each room above ground floor 25c. Public halls and theaters 1.50 to 5.00. Hotels and lodging houses 1.50 and each room 20c additional; bath tubs, closets and urinals extra. Dancing halls and clubs 1.50 to 2.50.

Schools 2.50 to 25.00.

Manufactories, occupants only, 8 persons 1.50.

Gas engines 50c to 2.50.

Meter rates 2.00 minimum. 1st 5000 gallons 40c gallon, to 25,000 30c, to 100,000 20c.

By reason of numerous requests throughout the United States and Canada, the dates for entries in the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Live Stock show have been extended from August 1st to August 25th. The $63,500 in cash prizes which the Exposition is offering will bring the best herds to this contest and many sales will be made during the stock show dates, September 27th to October 9th. The leading horse breeders and importers of the country will be on hand with their latest and best importations and it is found that the grounds which were assigned originally to the stock show will have to be enlarged to accommodate the ever increasing entries Cattle and horses in train loads will be shipped over the various railroads in special Pullman stock cars and only the very best of the breed will contest for highest honors.

No one feature will create greater interest than the live stock show and those who witness it will see one of the best shows ever held in the country and decidedly the biggest one ever contemplated west of the Rocky mountains.

$2.00 FOR A BOX OF SIX PAIRS.

Ladies' Hole Proof Hosiery—guaranteed for six months — are now on sale at Kirschberg's, "on the corner."

For Sale—A first class team of horses, weighing 3,200 lbs. Apply at south end of Peabody street, Port Angeles. John Donahue.

FIRST DISTRICT TO COST $20,000

Cost Per Lot Approximately $11.50. Protests to Be Filed with Clerk by August 17th.

The city council at its session last Tuesday passed a resolution declaring its intention to improve certain streets under the local improvement laws, the estimated cost of the work being placed at $20,575. Included in the district are approximately 1800 lots, thus making the work cost about $11.50 per lot, which everyone will concede to be ridiculously low when the greatly increased value of the property included in the district be taken into consideration.

The first district to be improved is bounded on the east by the west line of Race street and on the west by the west line of Cherry street, and on the north by the south line of First street, and on the south by the north line of the Boulevard or Broadway. The property holders are given until the 17th day of August, 1909, to file their protests with the city clerk. The estimated costs are as follows for slashing, clearing, grubbing and surface leveling:

Francis,	1st to Broadway,	$575.00
Eunice,	" "	900.00
Albert,	" "	650.00
Vine,	" "	960.00
Peabody,	" "	460.00
Chase,	" "	1025.00
Laurel,	" "	700.00
Lincoln,	" "	625.00
Oak,	" "	660.00
Cherry,	" "	1100.00
Second,	Race to Cherry,	500.00
Third,	" "	1425.00
Fourth,	" "	1150.00
Fifth,	" "	1000.00
Sixth,	" "	925.00
Seventh,	" "	850.00
Eighth,	" "	820.00
Ninth,	" "	1150.00
Tenth,	" "	1450.00
11th,	Francis to Cherry,	1100.00
12th,	Albert to Cherry,	1050.00
13th,	Peabody to Cherry,	850.00
14th,	Lincoln to Cherry,	450.00
15th,	Oak to Cherry,	200.00

Total estimate for district, $20,575.00

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION IN SESSION THIS WEEK

The Board of Equalization, which has been in session this week going over the 1909 list of taxable property turned in by Assessor Govan, has completed its work and has adjourned to the 19th, when three days will be devoted to the hearing of protests from those whose assessments have been raised.

The total value of all personal property listed this year is $515,499, of which $180,155 is exempt, leaving a balance of $335,344. This is about the same showing as that made last year, a fact which speaks well for Mr. Govan, as it shows that the work of listing personal has been thoroughly done. Over $20,000 worth of milch cows were sold to buyers from the outside during this year, the ranchers taking advantage of the demand created by milk condensing factories to get rid of low grade stock. And this year there were but 1,945 M ft. of saw logs to be assessed, which stlil further reduced the total. The deficit has been made up, not by increased valuations but by getting all the personal property of the county listed.

The assessor and his deputies listed this year 142 one year old horses at $2,340; 131 two year olds at $3,599; 356 three year olds at $14,363; 721 work horses at $40,228; 11 stallions at $3,260, and 12 mules at $310.

There are 721 yearling stock cattle assessed at $5,124, 655 two year olds at $8,343, 418 three year olds at $6,083; 2817 milch cows are assessed at $59,198, and 108 bulls at $2,603.

Of sheep and goats there are 1314, listed at $2,819; 11 bucks at $44.

672 hogs are listed at $2,771, and poultry adds $3,276 to the list.

377 carriages and other rigs go in at $10,125; 396 drays and trucks at 9,845; 19 bicycles at $192; 9 automobiles at $3,205; 304 watches at $4,144; 81 organs at $2,412; 163 pianos at $14,193 diamonds and jewelery at $8,587.

Goods and merchandise add $63,435 to the total; manufacturers' tools, implements and machinery $31,525; agricultural implements, machinery and harness $12,375; threshing machines, hay presses and engines, $32,920; steamboats and launches $12,830.

Telephones and electric light lines $7,235; water mains $5,000.

EVENTS SCHEDULED FOR NEXT WEEK

On Monday large delegations will come from Los Angeles, Pasadena and Santa Monica in California to celebrate the "days" of those cities. Vancouver Day on Tuesday will be the occasion of a large excursion from British Columbia. The commercial club of that city has chartered several of the largest steamers on the Sound to bring the crowds. Dixie Day on Tuesday will bring a large number of southerners together at the Fair. The people in the Northwest who have come from Southern states are taking a lively interest in this celebration and many are planning to take advantage of this time to see the Exposition. Arizona Day and Newsboys' Day are also on Tuesday.

The Worcester, Mass., Board of Trade and the Worcester Glee Club will celebrate on Wednesday. Rossland, B. C., Day will be on Wednesday. A special excursion will arrive in Seattle on Tuesday from the Canadian mining center.

Hoquiam, Wash., is planning on one of the most pretentious city days at the Fair on Thursday. The Chehalis county building will be turned over for the reception of the official delegation from that city. Iowa day on Thursday will be observed with an excellent program. The 56th Regiment Band of Fort Dodge has been brought from Iowa to furnish music for the occasion.

...THE...

Leader Department STORE

In Full Swing

Our Big Summer Goods Sale

Economical shoppers now have a chence at Money-Saving prices on our Srmmer Goods. In every department we have reduced prices that we may quickly clear our counters and prepare for the fall season. When we cut prices, we cut them, on oua always reliable merchandise. We are now making a "SPLURGE" in prices.

$33\frac{1}{3}$ % Reduction $33\frac{1}{3}$ %

Black and White Lawn
Reduced from 17½c to 12½c yd

Black and White Batise
Reduced from 15c down to 10c

Carnival Lavn
Reduced from 10c down to 7c

Checked Batiste
Reduced from 9c down to 6c

Cuna Batiste Dark Blue
Reduced from 17½c to 12½c

Narcisse Raye white flowered
Reduced from 18c to 12½c

Swiss Applique dotted and Bordered
Reduced from 25c down to 15c

Holly Batiste White & Blue Stripes
Reduced from 17½c to 12½c

Dotted Swiss Muslin Lavinder
Reduced from 15c down to 10c

Paris Tissue in Brown aud White
Reduced from 20c down to 15c

Halciyon Batiste Bordered
Reduced from 12½c to 10c

All Summer Shirt Waists
At one third off regular price

All Summer Goods not Mentioned
From ⅓ to ½ off regular price

Our Fall Stock is now on the Way from New York direct from the manufacturer
Suits will arrive in a few days

Watch for our next week's 'Add'

THE LEADER DEPARTMENT STORE

Olympic Leader

WEBSTER PUB. CO.

Port Angeles, - - - Wash.

Minor Happenings of the Week

The postoffice of Eureka, Alaska, has been established, with Julius Rhamstorf as postmaster.

The senate committee on irrigation will make an inspection tour after the adjournment of Congress.

The state of "extraoridnary security" in St. Petersburg city and province has been extended for six months.

The Atlantic liner Minneapolis from London brought across 150 Percheron horses, valued at $300,000. They were shipped West.

A Woman's Anglo-German entente committee was organized last week at the residence of the British chancellor of the exchequer.

The Australian commonwealth government has accepted the tender made by an American firm for the construction of a small arms factory.

Thirty-one thousand Melinite shells, the caliber of which no longer corresponds with any of the guns of French warships, have been taken out to sea and sunk two miles off the coast.

The decreased production in the great beef-producng section of the West is given as a reason for calling a convention of the cattle breeders of the country, to be held in Denver in January, 1910.

Dr. W. T. O'Reilly, president of the New Orleans city board of health, has returned from a tour of inspection of Cuban cities and towns and is enthusiastic over the cleanly conditions prevailing there.

Legislation by the Brazilian state of Para, aimed at the business of exporting rubber by foreigners, has failed to become effective because of the non-issuance of regulations to carry out its provisions.

A Calgary, Alberta, dispatch says that the influx of American agriculturists and of others who come to purchase land is taking on larger proportions than heretofore. The majority of these are from the Western states and are well provided with funds for the purchase of large tracts of land.

While Tarrant county is reputed to have more good roads than any county in Texas, it hasn't enough good roads, nor good enough roads, says the Fort Worth Record. Hence the proposal for a bond issue of $1,000,000 for road building.

The United Hatters of North America, who have been on strike for several months, have just received $5,000 from the Western Federation of Miners, it being the first installment of an assessment of 25 cents levied by the federation on each of its 40,000 members in aid of the strike.

The Grand Trunk railway has decided to build an entirely new station at Montreal, P. Q., to be reached from the Victoria bridge by elevated tracks running through the city, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. The total cost will be about $2,000,000. Engineers are already in the field and the details have all been figured out.

It is reported at Ottawa, Ont., that the government survey party at Port Nelson, on Hudson bay have found that navigation is open for three months longer at that port than at Fort Churchill. Although the disance between the two places is only 140 miles, there seems to be a great difference in the climatic conditions, which influences the question of harbors and the direction of the proposed railway route to Hudson bay.

FARMERS' UNION TO LEASE WAREHOUSES

Pullman, July 31.—L. W. Lanning, representing the Kerr-Gifford Grain Buying Company, and Ira Nye and J. M. Reed, representing the Farmers' Union, an organization of Pullman and vicinity, which is affiliated with the Pacific Farmers' Union, have closed a deal by which the Pullmsn branch of the Farmers' Union will hold under lease for one year the large grain warehouses owned by the Kerr-Gioffrd company at Johnson, Busbin, Pullman, Kitzmiller Siding and Whelan.

The total capacity of these warehouses is about 400,000 bushels. According to the terms agreed upon the Farmers' Union will pay the Kerr-Gifford company $2,000 for the use of the houses for one year, at the end of which time the union will buy the business outright if the outcome of the experiment in warehouse management by the union is a success.

Motors Displace Rock Island Engines

Chicago, July 31.—Extensive tests of motor cars for passenger service are being made by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. Cars of six distinct types will be in service on various parts of the system in a few days. If practical experience bears out the claims made for the cars they will doubtless supplant the locomotives and trains in various sections within a few years, either on branch lines or betwen stations on the main line where interurban competition is encountered.

Washington State News

The resignation of State Highway Commissioner J. M. Snow became effective August 1.

Odd Fellows of that city will erect a twenty-story building, to cost $1,500,000, at the northeast corner of Wall street and Main avenue, Spokane.

North Yakima plans the annexation of several suburbs, bringing her population up to 20,000, sufficient for incorporation as a city of the first class.

The Tacoma Maru, the first of the Milwaukee's new line of steamships, reached Tacoma Sunday with 1,720 tons of cargo, mostly for Eastern cities

Tacoma's new Northern Pacific passenger station, which is to cost about $750,000, is scheduled to be completed in November, 1910. Work on the new structure is just starting.

John H. Powell, of Seattle, has resigned as a regent of the state university, and Gov. Hay has announced the appointment of Alex McEwan, of Ballard, as his successor.

News has been recceived at Tacoma of the death at San Diego, Cal., of Clinton P. Ferry. Mr. Ferry was a brother of the late E. P Ferry, who was governor of Washington in territorial days and was the first governor of the state.

The state supreme court in a recent decision holds that all social clubs in the state are prohibited dispensing liquors to members unless such clubs have taken out the required liquor licans. The decision was in th case of J. R. Baughman, steward of the Spokane Club, convicted for violating the license law.

Articles of incorporaiton have been filed by the Spokane & Southwestern railway, which proposes to build from Spokane through Oregon, Idaho and Nevada to California. The incorporators are G. A. Musgang, D. VanOrsdale, E. A. Patrick, M. Michner and E. S. Blair, all of Spokane. The capital stock is placed at $5,000,000.

The postoffice department has established the following new postoffices in Washington: Grace, Snohomish county; Kiesling, Spokane county; Maxwelton, Island county; Palouse Falls, Adams county; Regents Park, Pierce county. The postoffice formerly known as Junction, in Jefferson county, has been changed to Uncas.

Preliminary work on the $20,000 improvement to be made on Reserve street, at Vancouver, Wash., by the United States government has been started. The specifications call for the macadamizing of Reserve street along the entire Western boundary of the military reservation and the road along the north end of the garrison grounds are now ready. Actual construction will begin soon.

CONSTRUCTION WORK ON GRAYS HARBOR LINE

Aberdeen, Aug. 2.—Actual construction of the Grays Harbor branch of theUnion Pacifi and Milwaukee railroads between Aberdeen and Hoquiam began during the past week, when a crew began clearing the right of way in the west end of the city. The line parallels the tracks of the Northern Pacific through Aberdeen.

Construction work on the joint line between Elma and Melbourne and Cosmopolis is being pushed rapidly. Crews are still working full time with a view to completing the grading as early as possible. No bridge work has been done done except at Satsop, but material for several bridges is said to be on the ground.

East of Elma the level country has enabled the crews to make fast time. There is very little timber or brush in that section, most of the right of way running over level country.

Seattle Market Report

Purchasing Prices

The following prices are offered to the producer by the local dealers for delivery in round lots, f. o. b. Seattle. The prices are subject to change without notice:

Eggs—Select ranch, 31@33c.

Poultry—Live hens, 12@14c per lb; old roosters, 9c; spring broilers, 18@20c; ducks, 14c; geese, 9c; live turkeys, 20c; dressed turkeys, 21c.

Potatoes—White River, $20@25 ton.

Dressed veal — Small, 9½@10c; large, 7@9½c.

Dressed pork — Small, 9@9½c; large, 5@8½c.

Butter fat—31c per lb.

Ranch butter—19@20c.

Spring lambs—10c.

TACOMA QUOTATIONS

Wheat—Milling bluestem, $130; club, $1.14; export grades, autumn delivery, bluestem, $1.04; club, $1; red, 98c.

Poultry—Turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, 22c; spring chickens, dressed, 20c; hens, dressed, 18c; ducks, live, 12c; hens, live, 10c; spring chickens, live, 16@17c; geese, fresh dressed, 15c.

Butter—Washington, 30c; fresh Easern, 30c; Oregon, 29c.

Eggs—Washington ranch, candled, 30c; Oregon, 27c; Eastern, 28c.

Oats—$44@45; rolled oats, $45@46.

Hay, Alfalfa, Etc.—Wheat hay, $16@18; timothy, $20@22; mixed, $16@18; wild, $13@15; clover, $18@19; alfalfa, $1@451; straw, $11@12.

Feed—Corn, $36@38; wheat, 43@44; barley, whole grain, $32@33; rolled, 34@35; shorts, $30.50@31.50; bran, $27.50@28.50; middlings, $32@34; oil meal, $44.

VERY SMALL MARGIN

TARIFF BILL CONFERENCE REPORT HAD BUT 12 SPARE VOTES.

Twenty Republicans Opposed to Adoption of Bill As Finally Submitted—Payne Appeals to Party for United Action—Revision Increases Revenue.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The house Saturday night adopted the conference report on the taiff bill 195 to 183. The Republicans shrieked in delight over the final outcome. Twenty Republicans voted against the report and two Democrats for it.

The twenty Republicans were: Carey, Lenroot and Nelson, Wisconsin; Davis, Lindberg, Miller, Steenerson, Nye, Stevens and Volstead, Minnesota; Gronna, North Dakota; Haughen, Hubbard, Kendall and Woods, Iowa, Keifer, Ohio; Mann, Illinois; Murdock, Kansas; Southwick, New York; Poindexter, Washington.

The two Democrats who voted for the report were Bourssard and Estopinal, Louisiana.

Day Opens With Filibuster

The day opened with what appeared to be part of an organized filibuster against the conference report, when Mondell, of Wyoming, demanded the reading of the lengthy document. This proceeded for about an hour and a half, when, with about two-thirds remaining to be read, Mondell permitted the debate to go on.

Mann, of Illinois, Republican, in a sensational spech, said he would vote against the report unless the rates on pulp and print paper as reduced by the house, were retained. He declared that Canada would take such action regarding wood pulp and wood print paper as to place an almsost prohibitory price upon paper in this country. Under the maixmum and minimum clause, he said, the tariff of $1.67 a ton on wood pulp would be increased to $6.67 a ton.

That maximum, he exclaimed, is sure to go into effect between Canada and this country unless Cadnada removes her restrictions on the exportation of the pulp.

Payne appealed to his Republican colleagues to stand by the bill, saying that if they wanted to drive their party into chaos they could vote against it. But he said it would be a delusion to vote against the bill upon the idea that the Dingley rates would be continued

"We have revised the tariff and have taken off unnecessary duties," said Mr. Payne. "Not all along the line generally, but in our revision of the tariff we have revised the tariff downward and have yet held the scales so evenly that we have done no injury to any person or any industry in the United States. The rates increase the revenue from customs less than $4,000,000. The corporation tax is estimated to produce $26,000,000 and tobacco $9,333,333.

"The Dingley law, during all its period of existence, has provided ample revenue, and there is no doubt this law will do the same for another twelve years."

Revision Upward, Says Clark

Champ Clark, the Democratic leader, said President Taft had been imposed upon by being made to believe that the conference report was really a revision downward. Clark submitted a table showing that the average rate of the report is 1.73 per cent higher than the average rate of the Dingley law. If scores of new items in the reprot, but not in the Dingley law, were added, Clark said, the average increase would be at least 2 per cent.

"That the president has been deceived by tariff experts and near-experts as to this conference report being a downward revision in any reasonable sense of the term, can, I think, be mathematically demonstrated," continued Clark. "Certainly Mr. Payne's statement is one of the most deceptive documents ever submitted to the gaze of men. I do not charge him with intentional deception, but he, too, has been deceived by slight-of-hand performers in arithmetic."

Chairman Payne expressed the view that the bill would be acceptable to the people. He declared his conviction that it fully met the requirements and pledges of the party and the president, at the same time would not stop a single wheel of industry, would close no factories and would deprive no man of labor at a decent, fair wage.

CONFERENCE REPORT AS COMPLETED AND SUBMITTED

Washington, July 30.—The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, completed yesterday in conference, was submitted to the house today and will be voted upon by the house tomorrow, going to the senatr Monday

Halted by the mandate of the president, the tariff conferees were compelled to turn back and revise their rates on lumber and gloves. Hides will be free, and the rates on shoes and other leather products were reduced.

He said that the lumber tariff should not be more than $1.25 per thousand feet for rough, with the differentials fixed by the senate on finished lumber. He declared also that the senate rate on gloves, which are the same as the Dingley rates, must be adopted in order to obtain his approval of the bill.

The president also specified that hides must go on the free list, and that the house rates on boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather must be reduced. The duties on hosiery he thought should be reduced below the house rate, which was advanced over the Dingley schedule.

Concesisons were made on a few minor points, but on the whole the schedules suggested by the president were adopted.

Senators Disappointed

Washington, July 31.—A number of the Northwstern senators have not hesitated to express their disappointment over the action of President Taft in notifying the conference committe by letter that he expected the rough lumber rate to be established at not more than $1.25. These senators, many of whom worked industriously to secure a higher rate in the senate, felt that the lumber industry would bear a share of "keeping faith" principle if the $1.50 rate were to become a law.

But the further reduction is, in their opinion, an unfair apportionment of reductions necssary to carry out the downward revision promises of the new administration.

SECOND DISTRICT ELECTION TO BE HELD NOVEMBER 2

Seattle, July 31.—The Post-Intelligencer prints the following from its Olympia correspondent:

"Tuesday, November 2, is the date on which the electors of the Second Congressional district will be called upon to select a successor to the late Francis W. Cushman" said Gov. M. E. Hay.

The question was put to him flatly: "When do you propose to issue a call for the special election?"

His answer was: "When the legislature convenes."

Continuing he said: "I want to consult with the members of the legislature from the second district and with the leaders of the party beforeI issue the call for the election. I think that the legislature should perhaps pass a bill providing the manner of nominating candidates for the position, but whatever course is provided, the call, when issued, will be for November 2.

"There is no necssity for an immediate election. In fact, I do not think it would be wise to have an early election, because the farmers, the lumbermen, the fishermen and others are now at their busiest season."

"Is not the Second congressional district deprived of a representation by the failure to have an election?" was asked.

"Certainly not," said the governor. "We have our two United States senators and two representatives, who are fully able to look after the interests of the Second district, which are those of the whole state.

"When the legislature meets on August 11, I propose to consult ith the members and leaders from the second district and learn their views and desires. If they want to pass a bill providing for nominations under the direct primary, that will be satisfactory to me. It will also be satisfactory if they should pass a bill proviing for nominations under the old convention system. It is a matter for the Second district to settle.

GRAIN RATE FINDINGS WILL BE ANNOUNCED AUGUST 25

Olympia, Aug. 3.—August 25 the state railroad commission will anounce its findings on the petition of W. R. Cunningham, of Ritzville, and hundreds of other east side grain growers that the Northern Pacific be compelled to reduce its rates on wheat from Adams and other counties to the Sound.

The complaint has been under consideration by the commission for many months. Hearings were had last year at Ritzville and further evidence was taken Monday. O. O. Calderhead, rate expert of the commission, was on the stand and gave figures from data he had compiled, showing in brief that if the wheat rates are too high, as the petitioners complain, rates on nearly every other commodity are likewise excessive. In a word, before the commission can decide in favor of the petitioners, it must determine that the railroads are earning more revenue than they are entitled to and then, if any order of reduction is made respecting wheat, similar orders must be made covering practically every class of freight handled within the state.

The railroads put in evidence Monday testimony as to the market value of wheat at the Coast during the past two years. The commission put in its findings as to the value of railroad property.

British Miners Vote Big Strike

London, July 31.—The balloting of the members of the miners' conference of Great Britain to decide whether or not a national strike should be declared in support of the Scottish miners who are reisting a wage reduction of six pence a day, has been concluded and resulted in 518,361 votes in favor of a general strike and only 62,980 votes against.

Preparing for Congressional Contest

Washington, July 31.—The Democratic congressionl committee will soon begin its campaign work. Its effort will be to win a majority in the next congressional election. The executive committee has just been announced by Chairman Lloyd, as follows: Rainey, Illinois; Finley, South Carolina; Johnson, Kentucky?; Hitchcock, Nebraska, and Palmer, Pennsylvania.

Much Gold From Fairbanks

Seattle July 31.—A cable dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer from Skagway says that $1,850,000 in gold from Fairbanks went south on the City of Seattle for the Seattle assay office and banks, which left there Thursday night.

AWAITS MR. STUBBS

UNION PACIFIC TRAFFIC DIRECTOR PREPARING SCHEDULES.

Road Is Ready to Enter Seattle As Soon As They are Finished. Through Trains Will Run Both From San Francisco and Chicago.

Union Pacific trains will not be running into Seattle until J. C. Stubbs, traffic director of the Harriman lines, has had time to prepare a schedule that will affect the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern and the Northern Pacific's Portland division. This was a statement given out by J. D. Farrell, after a long conference with Julius Kruttschmitt, director of maintenance and operation of the Harriman lines.

The matter of having schedules changed so that trains can leave Chicago and San Francisco and run direct to Seattle requires a great deal of work and it was decided that until Mr. Stubbs has completed his task it would be unwise to set a date, although Mr. Farrell and Mr. Kruttschmitt feel that they could name a date and be sure of the service, yet they prefer to wait until Mr. Stubbs has completed every detail.

Before leaving Seattle Mr. Kruttschmitt stated that he was agreably surprised in two things on this visit. First, the holdings of the Union Pacific looked so much better in reality than on blue prints, and the exposition he decliared to be the prettiest one he had ever visited.

"I am going back decidedly well pleased with the Harriman lines' position, not only in this city, but in the Puget Sound country as a whole," said Mr. Kruttschmitt, "and after going over our property today I feel that such a statement is a mild way of speaking about the immense amount of property we have within the limits of this city.

"Mr. Farrell has the situation well in hand here and, aside from being compelled to use a temporary passenger station, is ready for any kind of traffic."

Mr. Farrell said he was just as anxious to make the announcement about the Union Pacific service as the public was anxious to hear it, but he wanted to be absolutely sure before he gave out anything further concerning this question.

"There isn't a thing holding us back now except the schedule," said Mr. Farrell, "for we have made all arrangements to enter Tacoma, connect with our own tracks there, and then to enter Seattle over the Columbia and Puget Sound from Black river. When our service does start, a passenger can board a train in Chicago and come direct to Seattle. And we hope to give a service that Seattle and the traveling public will appreciate. It is the same with the Cailfornia service. The Shasta Limited will run direct to this city from San Francisco."

GREAT NORTHERN WILL BUILD OKANOGAN BRANCH

Seattle, July 31.—The Post-Intelligencer says:

Within a few days the Great Northern will let the contract for the construction of its 70 mile line to connect Brewster and Oroville, near the Canadian boundary, which road will later on be connected with the main line at Wenatchee. The Great Northern has practically completed the purchase of the right of way for the projected Oroville-Brewster line from Oroville south to McLaughlin's canyon, a distance of 25 miles. The road follows the Okanogan river all the way, and except for a few miles in the canyon, will be easy to construct.

Tracklaying on the Waterville line iis finished to Alstown, 25 miles above Columbia. It will be only a few days until the steel is down to Douglas, six miles further on, and the remaining four miles to Waterille is but a small task. The line to Waterville will become an important factor in the development of that section of the country, and the Great Northern expects to haul out 2,000,000 bushels of wheat this season.

Too Many Tourists to Park

Ogden, July 31.—Tourist travel to Yellowsone park over the Oregon Short Line has been unprecedenedly heavy during the past week or ten days and from ten to fifteen coaches of sleepers have been crowded with passengers each day during the last few days. As a result of this heavy influx of sightseers, the hotels in the park are crowded to the limit and no more tickets will be sold over this rout until the present rush is over. It is expected that ample accommodations will again be offered tourists within a week and then tickets will again be offered for sale.

Going Over Hamilton Accounts

Olympia, July 31.—Adjutant General George B. Lamping and the members of the newly organized state bureau of accountancy and inspection of public offices have begun work checking up all vouchers of the military department during the administration of former Adjutant General Ortis Hamilton. These are being checked with figures secured by Gen. Lamping from the war department. The checking is to find the exact amount of the Hamilton shortage.

BAD FIRE AT EVERETT

LOSS $185,000, INCLUDING SNOHOMISH COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

Five Suceessive Blazes, All Believed to Have Been of Incendiary Origin—Militia Called Out and Many Armed Deputies Are Sworn in.

Everett, Aug. 3.—Five successive fires of incendia y origin wiped out no less than twelve business establishments yesterday afternoon and evening, entailing a loss of $120,000. The Snohomish county courthouse was among the first buildings to succumb to the flames.

After seven hours of incessant combat with the conflagration, firemen and citizens were rendered desperate at 10 o'clock by the report that another and more serious fire had started in a barn and was rapidly eating is way into the business district.

The mayor requested that the local company of state militia be called out and thiry-five armed men were sworn in to guard property and prevent further operation by incendiaries, while hundreds of citizens enlisted as volunteers to assist the sixteen tired firemen.

At this juncture a frantic appeal for assistance was despatched to the fire department at Seattle, and a reply was received that the chief and fifteen picked men would leave Seattle at midnight on a special train with two steamers, a hose wagon and a quantity of hose. In the meantime the Snohomish fire department had reached Everett and was rendering valuable assistance. Before the Seattle fire department had got its equipment aboard a train, the fire was reported under control, and the Seattle chief was notified. A request, however, was made for assistance, and ten men left to relieve the firemen who had been on continuous duty for many hours. By 1 a. m. the fire was rapidly burning itself out, and it was believed that danger of further spread of the flames was at an end.

At this hour the fire is still burning and it has been impossible to compile any accurate summary of the property destroyed or an estimate of the losses. Fortunately the fire was confined to frame buildings for the most part. In the series of three fires, beginning after 3 p. m., and continuing up to 9 p. m., the aggregate loss was about $50,000, and the loss in the subsequent fires was about $70,000. Among the buildings destroyed were the following:

Snohomish county courthouse, $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

J. K. Healey's blacksmith shop, $1,000.

Northern Transfer Company's barn, $2,000.

Robbins & Oliver's livery stables, $15,000; uninsured.

Iles & Newman's carriage factory, $15,000; partially insured.

Gilchrist's warehouse.

Bailey's sporting goods house.

Texas pool room.

Eagan & MGraw's saloon.

Faley umbrella store.

Stewart's millinery store.

Fuhr's bazaar.

Healey Brothers' barn.

LATER ESTIMATES INCREASE EVERFTT'S FIRE LOSS

Everett, Aug. 4.—Everett is recovering from what was for several hours little short of a reign of terror. No new alarms were sounded during the day or last night, but the city feels nowise secure, and the watch will be strictly kept to prevent any recurrence of Monday night's work.

With the investigation of a day, the first figures on losses have greatly increased, and it is now known that at least $185,000 worth of property is a total loss. Insurance is less than half that amount.

From evidence in the hands of the police and fire companies, the theory of incendiarism for the last seven alarms is practically proved.

Fourteen suspects have been arrested by the police and eight are held.

CENTRALIA IS JUNCTION FOR TRANSCONTINENTAL LINES

Centralia, Aug 2.—Centralia is to have two more transcontinental railroads. For several months there have been whispers here to the effect that the North Coast railroad would come to Centralia, but nothing definite could be learned. Now, however, a representative of that company has stated to a representative of the Daily Chronicle that the mater is no longer a secret and that he had maps showing the route of the proposed line that he was willing to show, and that Centralia is to be a junction between the north and south line and one running east and west. The southern terminal will be Portland and the northern Seattle.

D. D. Long, purchasing agent for the Spokane division of the road, is authority for the statements. He is in Centralia and will make his headquarters here for at least six months. He is buying large quantities of bridge timbers and railroad ties. In stating that Centralia would be the junction point for the North Coast he also said that another transcontinental line would come to Centralia, but did not name it.

IRRIGATION METHODS

FOURTEEN APPROVED WAYS TO BE ILLUSTRATED AT SPOKANE.

Fifteen Acre Tract to Be Used for the Purpose—Underground Distribution of Water Is One Approved Method — Something About This and Other Thirteen.

Fourteen approved methods of irrigating, adapted to practically every kind of land and the various root, tree and vine crops, will be exhibited on a 15-acre tract in the Spokane valley within a stone's throw of the city limits in connection with the seventeeenth sessions of the national irrigation congress in Spokane August 9 to 14, says a Spokane newspaper dispatch.

The purpose is to afford the delegates to the congress and visitors an opportunity to study the best known means of supplying moisture by articfiial means to orchards, berry and sugar beet fields, vineyards and hay and grain lands. There will also be exhibitions by manufacturers of apparatus used in modern irrigation. Ten acres of land has been set aside for displays of machinery.

What is consisdered by experts to be the acme of perfected irrigation, and at the same time the most economical method will be shown in the use of porous tile pipe laid under the ground. The principle is the antithesis of drainage in that the pores and joints of the pipe give out sufficient water to supply the plant life above them. This plan is declared to be practicable in supplying moisture for fruit trees, vegetables, berries and almost every kind of product, the advantage being that the water carried by the pipes is discharged directly below the roots of the plants instead of on the surface of the soil.

In comparison with the foregoing plan there will be shown the primitive methods practiced by irrigators before it was learned how to distribute water economically and to the best advantage. No grading or leveling was done on this tract; in fact, in contour it is as nature left it. Water is taken to the highest point on the land to distribute itself over the ground. The idea in this is to show waste of water and soil by washing and erosion.

The individual system, also to be shown, calls for piping water to every tree. To make it effective the water must have a head. The pipe, which may be small, is run to within three feet of a tree to discharge water into a circular ditch or basin built around the tree. This method is desirable in districts where a small amount of water is desired to do a large amount of irrigating. There is no loss from evaporation or seepage, and only the ground in which the tree grows receives the water. The cost of installing this system is much larger than for the open ditch or flume system, but the difference is soon made up on the cost of the water, or where it is paid for by the acre-foot.

Sub-irriagting by means of open ditches will also be shown. The ditches are of such depth that the water is absorbed without moistenig the surface. This method is advantageous where soil has a tendency to bake or become crusted after watering.

Two tracts will show the practicability of watering steep land in open ditches. The inclines on one tract are from 30 to 4 degrees. The other shows the terrace system, water being dropped from one terrace to the other. It will be shown that land can be irrigated by this plan without washing or erosion.

One form of the corrugation system is applied to soil where the land slopes in more than one direction, the ditches being made to follow the natural countour, which needs no grading. Water is supplied through one box and the ditches spread out in fan shape over the land.

Another plan of the so-called corrugation idea, best adapted to sugar beet, alfalfa and grain lands with a gentle slope, shows water distribution by means of V-shaped ditches or rills 2½ inches deep and about 18 inches apart.

The marginal dike or basin system of irrigation shows ditches built surrounding the tract of varying size runing from one to ten acres in area. To practice this method successfully the land must be level or have only a gentle slope. Sufficient head may be had in the water itself to cause it to spread over the ground

On another tract is the dike system, which follows the natural contour of the land. This method is adapted to ground with a slope, but is not practical for level land. It is similar to the side dike system, but the first cost is less and the results not as satisfactory.

The side dike system is used to best advantage on ground with a uniform slope. The method is to build dikes 100 feet apart, from eight to twelve inches high, depending upon the character of the soil. Water is taken from the head ditch and spread in a sheet over the areas between the dikes. The surplus passes into a ditch and is carried to the next area.

The sprinkler plan calls for spraying sprinklers arranged between the trees or vegetable rows and so placed that they water all the ground. This system can be used only where water is supplied under pressure.

Another system is to distribute water to each tree in an open flume. This is similar to the piping method to individual trees, but is a waste of water, though the cost of installation is less.

C. M. Speck, chairman of the practical exhibition committee of the irrigation congress, will be assisted in the work by H. Delepine, an experienced engineer, who has chearge of the work, and practical irrigators and growers from various parts of the United States and Canada in explaining the various methods of watering land to obtain the best results at the least cost.

MARBLE CAVES IN OREGON PRESERVED BY GOVERNMENT

Washington, July 31.—The president has recently signed a proclamation making a national monument of the Oregon caves, or "Marble Halls,' which are located in Josephine county, a southern division of the state. These natural wonders are located in the Siskiyou national forest in Cave mountain, about thirty miles south of Grants Pass. A description of he caves sent out by he forest service is as follows:

"The caves are in marble and other limestones and consist of inumerable caverns, corridors and passageways of various sizes, all decorated beyond description in crystallized carbonates. They have been explored to a distance of two miles or more, the lowest of them being at a depth of about 2,000 feet below the summit of Cave mountain, the highest being some 700 or 800 feet above it. There are many passageways and rooms which have never been opened, and with these distant and unexplored openings the magnitude of the Oregon caves is practically unknown.

Found By Bear Hunter

"These natural wonders were discovered in 1874 by Elijah Davidson, while bear hunting, and the greater part of the exploration work was done by F. M. Nickerson, of Kerby, Or., in 1877, when four floors levles were partially opened. Many of the old ladders used at that time are still in use.

"Cave mountain, the peak which contains these caves, rises to an elevation of about 6,000 feet and is of limestone formation. The main openings around which the national monument has been created are at an elevation of 4,000 feet, but the entire mountain side for five or six miles shows caverns of various sizes and in all probability is honeycombed throughout its interior like the portion that has been explored.

"Many small streams are found at different elevations, and larger bodies of runing water can be heard in pits that, so far as measured, are bottomless. This running water probably accounts for currents of wind that in some of the galleries blow so hard as to extinguish an open light at once.

"The lime deposits take many beautiful forms—massive pillars, delicate stalactites of alabaster whiteness, with the crystal drop of water carrying its minute deposit of lime from which they are formed, and broad sheets resembling drapery with graceful curves and waves that were certainly made by varying currents of wind during formation.

"In past years visitors have broken off and carried away many of the most valuable specimens, and this destruction, as well as to retain these natural wonders as public property, induced the recommendation to place them in a national monument."

The forest service has rebuilt and improved the trails leading to the caves from each side of the divide in order to more easily protect the valuable forest surrounding and to make the caves more accessible to tourists.

SEATTLE DAY AT FAIR WILL ALSO BE CHINA DAY

Hon. Goon Dip, consul general for China, has decided with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific management that China day be celebrated with Seattle day, September 6, at the fair. The combined celebrations, the promoters expect, will make the biggest show ever attepmted in the Northwest and will offer a pslendid opportunity for a comparison of ideas of public celebrations from both an Oriental and an American standpoint.

The outlines as prepared by the China day committee of arrangements provide for a display of Oriental pageantry with all the attendant blare and giltter of tinsel, dragons, music and costumes that can be assembled. This pageant will be a feature of the big street parade already planned for Seattle day, and after entry to the exposition grounds will be continued in the auditorium, the Chinese village and along the streets of the fair.

All Chinese residents of the Northwest will be notified of the importance of the occasion, and promises of liberal support and assistance from influential Chinese citizens of the entire Coast are already indicated. The Chinese population of the city and immediate vicinity will insure the attendance of many thousand sons of the celestial empire, and their well known ingenuity in fashioning spectacular devices is sufficient to guarantee a really picturesque demonstration.

The consul general for China at Portland will be present, and with Consul General Goon Dip, of this city, will be among the speakers of the day.

Oregon Trnnk Believed Hill Line

Portland, Or., July 31.—The Oregonian says that it has received confirmation from an authoritative source that John F. Stevens, former chief engineer of the Panama canal and now one of the chief engineers of the Hill system, is directing the campaign of Porter Brothers in their construction of the Oregon Trunk railway up the Des Chutes canyon, in opposition to the Harriman road. The Oregonian says that this seems to indicate that the Oregon Trunk is a Hill line.

Note and Comment

Few Americans have risen higher than the Wright brothers.

Castro has discovered the vanity of bluffing when the other fellow knows your hand.

The late Henry H. Rogers was only about half as wealthy as you thought him and probably not half so bad.

A poet has just died in Denmark leaving $1,000,000. We presume he dallied with the Muses as a side issue.

Let it be said for the preachers that they have not as yet begun performing marriage ceremonies with jokers concealed in them.

When the Sultan of Turkey dies twenty-three guns will be fired. American slang must have penetrated the Moslem Empire.

Evolution which slowly removes all physical members or organs that are outgrown ought to get busy with the vermiform appendix.

"Does the world owe the poet a living?" asks the Literary Digest. Let us see, it was either a living or a killing, we have forgotten which.

Orville Wright says that an airship is as safe a mile up as it is ten feet up. Safer, doubtless. The air is much purer and there are fewer disease germs.

The Hon. Mehmed V. is beginning to talk as if he were laboring under the impression that he ought to do something for the purpose of earning his salary.

An Atlanta paper prints a recipe half a column long for happiness. We can give an effective recipe that can be put into one line: "Let her have all the clothes she wants."

It is alleged that an Ohio man recently coughed up three carpet tacks. He must have swallowed them. Even the most careless surgeon would hardly sew carpet tacks inside of a man.

Whittier, down to date, is the only man who expressed unalloyed pleasure at being snowbound. But Whittier was not shut up in an accommodation train with only one sandwich between him and Omaha.

The dispatches state that Colonel Roosevelt's rhinoceros was "bagged" on Sunday. Of course, if a rhino comes into the yard on Sunday and tries to get a chicken or something, it is not wrong to shoot at it.

One of the doctors announces that nobody can hope to be healthy without eating plenty of hard food and tough meat that requires much chewing. Sometimes it seems as if many of the doctors ought to be writing humorous stuff deliberately instead of merely unconscously.

Farmers no longer have excuse for not knowing their business—that is, those few farmers who are ignorant of it—for a "Cyclopedia of American Agriculture" in four volumes has lately been published, which, it is announced, "tells both what to do on a farm and how to do it."

The truth is that the natural boy is a born player. He plays to grow, and plays with all his heart. He minds his instincts at the time when they are strongest, and he is less likely to overplay in his earliest days than he is years afterward. It will be time enough to steer him away from baseball when some other game arrives with at least an equal call to mental and bodily agility.

Neither in scholarship nor in fitness for the business of life does the product of the great colleges of the present day compare with the graduates turned out from the little colleges of a generation ago. Then, it is true, the boy with the diploma was often too stuffed with Latin and Greek and philosophy to be much of a practical man; now he knows a little about manners, more about clothes, something about "grinds," "peache" and "profs," but the sumum bonum of his knowledge relates to drop kicks and line bucking. The old type was better, because, though impractical, he had a trained mind and was inured to discipline, whereas the new product has gotten most of his training in the ways of a good time.

In a recent speech Mr. Taft provoked a laugh by suggesting ironically that his audience read the Congressional Record. It is unfortunate that, owing to its bulk and cost, the Record is not a popular magazine, for only through the Record can the intelligent citizen understand fully the acts of Congress and the beliefs and abilities of individual Congressmen. Our newspapers, in this day of tabloid reporting and picturesque summaries, would do well to give more space to reprints of important passages from the Record, or else to require their own reporters to send exact reproductions of the more significant debates. The English papers give a much better account of the proceedings of Parliament than our papers give of the deliberations of Congress. The English papers "report" Parliament; our papers talk about Congress and strive to give original news, much of which, like original spelling, has only its originality to recommend it.

Lord Rosebery, ex-premier, made a grave, eloquent and alarmist speech to a London congress of journalists a short time ago. The outlook in Europe, he declared, was ominous and even appalling. The preparations for war everywhere were on a tremendous scale, and little England was being pressed hard to defend her liberties as well as the liberties of her colonies across the seas. She would go on building war ships as long as she had a shilling to spend, but would that be enough? Would that avert the danger of reaction? Europe is "rattling herself into barbarism," and the great question is how that calamity can be avoided. There are few observers in Europe who will indorse this disheartening view of the situation or outlook. The frenzied naval competition spells terrific waste, but it does not spell barbarism. Even the most militant champions of big-navyism loudly disavow aggressive designs. Peace and protection of commerce are everywhere the declared objects of the elements opposed to limitations of armaments or budgets. Germany fears British control of all foreign trade, but every one of her responsible statesmen denies that she is preparing for war. France is determined to keep the peace and has given up all notion of "revanche." It is deeply to be regretted that the powers cannot agree on a sensible plan of armament limitation, but nothing will be gained in the end by exaggeration and pessimism.. Barbarism? Old-age pensions, insurance against unemployment and sickness and accident, the progress of education, science and industry, the of constitutionalism and democracy, popularization of the arts, the march of constitutionalism and democracy, the growing power of public opinion, the increasing influence of woman—these and other features of our age are hardly to be regarded as forerunners of barbarism. In fact, it is the pressure of the great lower and middle classes for social and political reforms that will eventually force the governments of Europe to take up in earnest the question of economy in military and defense expenditures. Panics come and panics go, but the movement for economic amelioration, for the prevention of misery and diseases, for the equalization of opportunity, proceeds unchecked. The forces of civilization are too strong in any part of Europe to make rebarbarization even a remote possibility.

THE SOUL OF MUSIC.

The literary man was unhappy. He was not a great and successful literary man, who could afford a whole house, and within the limits of his flat quiet was more than a matter of comfort; it was a matter of bread and butter. Over his head was a studio that had been occupied by a quiet painter. But now the painter had gone to Europe. There was a new neighbor in the studio. And the day before, with a horror that amounted almost to illness, the literary man had heard the tuning of a piano.

He sat at his desk and looked at a blank sheet of paper. Try as he might, there were no thoughts in him; he was waiting nervously for the piano to begin operations.

Presently there came a knock at his door. He laid down his impotent pen and admitted a visitor.

She was a pleasant-looking young woman, and her first words startled him.

"I have come about my piano," she said, hesitatingly. "I am your new neighbor, you know."

"Yes," said the literary man. "Won't you sit down?"

"I understand," she continued, "that you do a lot of writing down here, and I thought, I was afraid my piano——"

"I heard it being tuned," he replied gravely.

"And these ceilings are so low, too," she went on. "That is why I came. I thought perhaps we could make some arrangement—about hours, don't you know. I expect to be painting during the mornings."

"That is the time I write," he replied. "It is the time when—er—music is most distracting."

"Then if I promise not to play till afternoon?"

"You will lift a ton off my soul," he said, smiling. "A real ton. I am always out in the afternoon. And in the evening——"

The young woman looked at him a little mischievously.

"Do you think you can stand it in the evening, sometimes?" she asked, her hand on the doorknob.

"I shall enjoy it," he nodded. "It will remind me of the only person I ever met who applied the ethics of Christianity to life in an apartment house."

"But what is the use of the ethics of Christianity," said his new neighbor, "if one doesn't apply them?" And the door closed behind her.

The literary man went back to his desk, and now he had thoughts to put on his blank paper. But it was not until evening, when he sat before his fire with a book and heard his neighbor settle herself at the piano, that the look of worry entirely vanished with the first few notes that came down to him.

"I suspected as much," he murmured. "She knows how to play."

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

1701—Jacques Francois de Brouillan was made Governor of Acadia.

1711—Queen Anne's fleet sent to reduce Canada, arrived at Boston.

1757—Battle of Plassey, which laid the foundation of the British empire in India.

1759—Wolfe's army landed to attack Quebec.

1778—Congress met at the State house in Philadelphia....Congress held its last session at York, before returning to Philadelphia.

1780—In a skirmish at Springfield, N. J., the British were defeated by the Americans under Gen. Greene.

1789—Mackenzie River was discovered.

1812—The army of Napoleon, consisting of 470,000 men, began the Russian campaign by the passage of the Niemen.

1813—The "Lawrence," Commodore Perry's flagship, launched at Erie, Pa.

1827—First issue of the Gazette in Cincinnati.

1829—First issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

1838—Coronation of Queen Victoria.

1840—Montreal and Quebec incorporated as cities.

1843—Great celebration in Charlestown, Mass., to mark the completion of the Bunker Hill monument.

1844—Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader, was killed.

1847—President James K. Polk visited Boston.

1857—Two hundred and fifty lives were lost by the burning of the steamer "Montreal" in the lower St. Lawrence.

1861—The President acknowledged the Wheeling government of Virginia....The Confederate privateer, Sumter, escaped from New Orleans.

1863—Gen. Meade succeeded Gen. Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac.

1864—The Confederates in command of Gen. Early moved up the Shenandoah valley....Maryland constitutional convention agreed to abolish slavery.

1872—Harvard conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on Gen. Grant....President Grant attended the Peace Jubilee in Boston.

1872—The navy department dispatched two ships to rescue the survivors of the Polaris Arctic expedition.

1880—National Democratic convention at Cincinnati nominated Gen. Winfield S. Hancock for President.

1886—Members of the Orleans and Bonaparte families expelled from France.

1892—Democratic convention at Chicago nominated Grover Cleveland for President....The battleship Texas was launched at Newport News.

1895—Five firemen lost their lives at a fire in Minneapolis.

1896—France proposed that the British evacuate Egypt in two years.

1897—Great naval review at Portsmouth, England, in celebration of Queen's jubilee.

1898—The Japanese cabinet, under Premier Ito, resigned.

1908—The United States severed diplomatic relations with Venezuela....President Roosevelt ordered troops to the Rio Grande to enforce neutrality against Mexican revolutionists.

Bulldog Stops Runaway.

"General" is undoubtedly the most famous bulldog in the Northwest, having leaped into fame by stopping a runaway horse on a crowded thoroughfare of Menominee, Mich. It was a wild scene. The horse, attached to a light wagon, was seen coming down the crowded street and people were scrambling to get out of the wild animal's way. "General," who was walking with his master, realized that the supreme moment of his life was at hand and grasped it. He jumped in where it was dangerous for even a bull pup as hard as nails and as limber as a whip lash. He darted ahead of the horse and then sprang back straight at its head, checking it somewhat. Again and again he turned this trick, whirling in the air like a four-legged dervish, until he brought the frightened animal to a standstill.

Chicago's Saloon Revenue.

Every saloon license which was in force in Chicago on April 30 has been renewed for the first period of 1909. For the first time since the $1,000 license and the ordinance limiting the number of saloons went into effect in 1905 not a single saloon has allowed its permit to lapse. City officials believe that in future Chicago's income from saloon licenses will never fall below $7,000,000 a year.

JOLLY JOKER

The Poet—Poets are born, not made. The Girl—I wasn't blaming you.—Boston Transcript.

Knicker—Why did you ride with such a reckless chauffeur? Bocker—To keep from being run over.—New York Sun.

"What is the meaning of the word 'lukewarm'?" asked the teacher. "Water is lukewarm when it looks warm and isn't."

"How did Tom manage to get so much of his uncle's estate?" "He married his lawyer's only daughter."—Boston Globe.

"Robbie," said the visitor, "have you any little brothers and sisters?" "No," replied wee Robbie; "I'm all the children we've got."

He (just rejected)—I shall never marry now. She—Foolish man! Why not? He—If you won't have me, who will?—Boston Transcript.

"Has she been in society very long?" "I don't think so. It seems to be a positive effort for her to be rude."—Cleveland Leader.

Office Boy—Here's a lady what insists on seein' you! She's awful excited! Editor—Then escort her to the composing room, you idiot!

Watchful Mother—Beryl, are young Mr. Ketchley's intentions serious? Charming Daughter—They are, but he doesn't know it yet.—Chicago Tribune.

Farmer Hayrick—Why are you going to charge the summer boarders more this year? Farmer Corntassel—We've called the place a bungalow.—Puck.

"What are you so downcast over? Worrying about business?" "Oh, no." "Yet you seem troubled." "Well, I'm reading continued stories in six magazines."

Mrs. B.—If I should die, would you ever forget me? Mr. B.—I think not. The doctor said that I will suffer from dyspepsia all my life.—Kansas City Journal.

Hubby—What! You paid fifty dollarys for that imported hat? It's monstrous—it's a sin! Wife (sweetly)—No matter; the sin will be on my head!

Chappie—That fellow over there cheated me out of a cool million. Clubleigh—How could he? Chappie—Wouldn't let me marry his daughter!—The Club Fellow.

The Dear Girl—He had the impudence to ask me for a kiss! Her Dear Friend—The idea! What cheek! The Dear Girl (blushing)—He wasn't particular which.—Judge.

Chum—Why don't you assert your authority as head of the family, and take matters in your own hands? Head of the House (mournfully)—My wife won't let me.—Baltimore American.

Mabel—I don't believe you really meant it when you said you were anxious to hear me sing. Sam—Oh, I assure you I did! You see, I had never heard you sing before.—Pick-Me-Up.

Mrs. Jagsby (welcoming Mr. Jagsby at daybreak)—Up all night again, eh? Mr. Jagsby—Yes, m' dear, thash jush it. Went up with Misher Wright in his airship lash evenin' an' he couldnt get it down!—Puck.

Ellison—Halloa, dear boy, you look very sad this morning. What's the trouble? Green—I've just undergone a most annoying operation. Ellison—What was it? Green—I had my allowance cut off.—Tit-Bits.

The Bachelor—Marriage s a game of chance. The Married Man—And you have conscientious scruples against gambling? The Bachelor—Not exactly, but I have against drawing a booby prize.—Philadelphia Record.

Pension Inquiry Office—Have you ever been in the hands of the police? Applicant—Well—er—sir, you see, I used to be a cook! Girls will be girls! Besides, it was a good many years ago, and he was a sergeant!—Puck.

"Yes, my friend, I was about to marry the countess when I suddenly learned that she spent more than 50,000 marks a year on her dressmaker." "Then what did you do?" "Why, I married the dressmaker."

"On what ground?" asked the lawyer, "does your wife want a divorce? Incompatibility?" "Something of that sort, I reckon," answered the man. "My income isn't compatible with her ideas of comfort."—Chicago Tribune.

Near-Sighted Guest (at banquet)—I presume the next thing will be a long and tiresome speech from some talkative guy. Man Sitting Next—Oh! I suppose so. I'm the talkative guy that has to make the speech.—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Lomas—I don't see what she wanted to marry him for; he has a cork leg, a glass eye, as well as a wig and false teeth. Mrs. Smith—Well, my dear, you know that woman always did have a hankering after remnants.

Small Boy—Did you ever catch any whales? Sailor—No. Small Boy—Ever shipwrecked? Sailor—No. Small Boy—Ever cast on a desert island? Sailor—No. Small Boy—Ever caught by cannibals? Sailor—No. Small Boy (disgusted)—Why, you might as well have stayed on land!

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale Prices

We talk a great deal about the quality of our Clothing because we know it to be thoroughly good. You can get the quality in these suits that will give them a long life. You will be entirely satisfied with these garments and the service you get out of them. We have several lots of suits that we will dispose of at the following prices

25 00	Suits for	18 00
20 00	Suits for	15 00

Kirschberg Clothing Co.

— THE —

OLYMPIC = LEADER

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER

Entered as Second-class Matter in the Post Office at Port Angeles, Washington.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN CLALLAM COUNTY.

Published Every Friday at Port Angeles by The Webster Publishing Co.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1909

THE ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS

It is always right and proper to advertise a section or city for the purpose of attracting home seekers and inducing settlement, but it is not so easy a matter to retain them when the surroundings of that community indicate a lack of thrift and enterprise on the part of its citizens. With this thought uppermost in their minds, we believe that our citizens generally will hold up their hands in approval of the action of the city council in proposing to form assessment districts for the purpose of improving and beautifying the streets of our city. As indicated in this paper last week, the first district to be improved is the one bounded by Race, First and Cherry streets and the Boulevard. This district includes the most populous part of the city and contains approximately 1,800 city lots. The property holders of the district are to be given until August 17th to file their protests, when an ordinance will be drafted and submitted to the council and the work begun at the earliest possible time. The total estimated cost of improving the streets of this district is $20,575, which would mean a charge of about $11.50 to be assessed against each lot. As a large amount of the real property included in this district is owned by non-residents, who hold it purely for speculative purposes, the improvement will bring the city a number of thousands of dollars, which will all be paid out to home men and thus added to the local circulation. As to the expense to the individual home owner living within the district, his money will not only be well invested for his benefit in rendering his portion of the city more attractive and inducing further settlement with an undoubted general enhancement in the value of property, but it will also be simply passed from hand to hand here at home, until, as the work proceeds with the various districts, it will be found that the investment of the resident homeowner has returned to him with accrued interest. This feature of the work will be even more apparent when the improvement of the outlying districts commences. Let everyone join forces in boosting the assessment district work, until the last single speculator has been compelled to bear his just share of the burden of opening up our thirty-five miles of streets and putting in sidewalks, sewers, and other ordinary civic improvements.

BRIDGING THE GULCHES

Just now, while the City Council is engaged in the meritorious work of general municipal improvement, would it not be directly in line to give some consideration to the question of bridging the gulches? Surely no scheme of street improvement can be considered complete that does not do away with the heavy extra charges for teaming, which enter so largely into the cost of construction of houses, out buildings and side walks, and which add so much to the cost of fuel. Besides, there are sections of the city, most desirable for residence purposes, which can be conveniently reached only by a roundabout way through a section that is, to say the least, unprepossessing to the visitor and newcomer. Our own people have so long been used to the inconvenience attendant upon school and church going, as well as being partially barred from social gatherings during the long winter evenings, that they scarcely realize what the building of these two bridges would mean to them; but the visitor receives a very unfavorable impression of a city and a people who would so long endure such lack of ordinary facilities.

If it is impossible or inadvisable at present to build bridges on the present grades of the streets across the three sections of the city, why not build from incline to incline. Estimates on the bridges have generally been based upon the levels at 11th street, where, across Tumwater gulch, a bridge 116 feet high and 770 feet long would have to be built. The new bridge on Fifth street, at Lincoln, now being completed, has, however, given rise to the suggestion that Fifth street be opened through to Lincoln Heights, striking the new Lincoln Heights road at the turn. From levels taken the past week, L. E. Doyle finds that a pile driven bridge 500 feet long would cross either Tumwater or Valley gulches; in the former case the piles, in order that the bridge might reach from incline to incline, would have to be 60 feet above ground, while in the latter instance 40 foot piling would suffice.

Assuming that bridges of that character would be amply sufficient for the needs of the people of both city and county for a number of years to come—when, we may hope, the building of higher level bridges would be an easy matter—it would seem that the money for their construction might be easily obtained. The Lincoln and Fifth street bridge, one of the most solid ever put up in the county, cost for piling and capping, $350.80; it contains 50 and 60 ft. piles and is about 150 feet long. On the same basis, taking into consideration the greater number of 40 to 60 ft. piles, the two main bridges could be built at a merely nominal figure. In building the trestle and grade up Lincoln Heights, $1000 was expended, of which the city paid $200, the county $400, and $400 was raised by subscription. Under the new law, the commissioners would be able to appropriate half the required cost of the two bridges.

In consideration of the fact that the new water franchise does not require mains to be laid on any named streets and that the "two users to each three hundred feet" clause, for all practical purposes, places extensions to the present system entirely in the hands of the company; that no reservoir or settling tank is required whereby the city may be assured of clear water, and water at all times, whether accidents occur to the pipe line or not; that the source of supply is not required to be placed above possible contamination at some future time, or even above present logging and mining operations at the level of the stream above Mr. Beaumont's; that no provision is made for purchase by the city at any stated period; that no relief is afforded or proposed from the present drain of two hundred and fifty dollars per month for fuel consumed by the city's electric light plant; that the city is required to pay $66.50 per month, or ten per cent on an investment of $8,000, for only 19 hydrants — considering these things, it may well be asked what the people of the city are receiving in exchange for the exorbitant rates asked for water supplied by a short and cheap gravity system?

One of the surveyors in the vicinity of the mouth of the Quillayute, commonly known as Scotty, was arrested last week and taken before Justice A. W. Smith at Mora, charged with giving liquor to one of the Indians at the reservation at LaPush. He plead guilty and was fined $100 and costs, which he promptly paid. It is safe to say he will give no more intoxicating liquor to an Indian or anyone else whom the law forbids it be given to. Under the new code it is unlawful to sell or give liquors to any person with Indian blood in them, and the courts are especially severe with those who furnish liquor to Indians of a reservation.

Senator Jones would have Washington the first state in the union to ratify the proposed income tax constitutional amendment. What's the hurry? Why not wait to see which way the cat is going to jump.—Aberdeen World.

Haying Tools

Champion Mowers and Rakes
Deering Mowers and Rakes
Buckeye Mowers and Rakes

Armstrong Mowers--(Scythes & Snaths)
Hand Rakes Hay Forks
Tedders

Sickle Grinders Hay Carriers
Hay Pulleys Hay Slings
Jackson Derrick Forks

R. D. WILLSON
HARDWARE CO.

The Popular Eilers Pianos

FORMERLY THE JOHNSTON PIANO

Are Sold Direct from Factory to Home

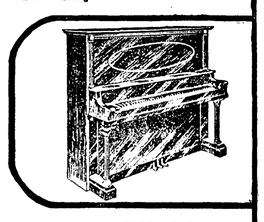
When You Buy an Eilers Piano You Buy Direct From the Factory. No Middleman's Profits. No Agent's Salaries. No Music Teacher's Commissions. Isn't This Worth Saving?

We Pay the Freight
No Money in Advance

SMALL, EASY MONTHLY **PAYMENTS**

Free Trial in Your Own Home

You Save From $85 to $200



We will place an Eilers Piano in any responsible home in the Northwest on free trial for thirty days. There's only one reason why we can make this extraordinary offer. That's because Eilers Pianos speak for themselves. Over 6000 in daily use in the West today, most of which have been sold on our Mail Order Free Trial Plan.

Only the very highest grade materials enter into the construction of the Eilers Piano. The tone is of that full, rich and sympathetic, singing character so much sought after by artists and musicians.

Contains many exclusive patented features. BUILT ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND WESTERN CLIMATE. That's why Eilers Pianos stand in tune so much longer than others.

FAMOUS ARTISTS SAY:

Max Bendix, the famous concert meister of Chicago: "The Eilers piano is the Artist's ideal." Boyd Wells, the great virtuoso of Seattle: "It's the most thoroughly satisfactory piano I have ever used." Professor Herman of Tacoma: "Too much cannot be said of the artistic worth of its five rows of brass flanges, eliminating sticking of the keys and sluggishness, so common in damp climates." Prof. H. S. Sharp, the eminent musical director: "It is excelled by none."

The Eilers Piano is fully and unconditionally guaranteed for a long term of years. We take old Pianos and Organs in exchange.

FREE—Write Today If you intend to buy a piano, write for our illustrated catalogue and Special Free Trial Offer. Prices, Terms, etc., will be sent promptly, by mail, free of expense, and without obligation to buy. If you write today we'll send you a copy of the National Song Book, containing over 50 Old Favorite Songs, complete with words and music, FREE. Simply fill in attached coupon, giving name and address

OLDEST AND LARGEST DEALERS.

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Successors to D. S. Johnston Co.
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FORTY STORES IN THE WEST

CUT OUT AND MAIL COUPON TODAY

EILERS Music House
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Send me illustrated catalogue of Eilers Pianos and also information about your Free Trial Offer, Prices, Terms, etc. Also a copy of National Song Book, all free of any expense to me

Name.....
Street.....
Town..... State.....

John Willson was down from the metropolis the early week visiting his parents—and others.

We have a good supply of rugs, art squares at very moderate prices at Christopherson & Leland.

REWARD--Tax certificate No. 804 on lots 12 and 13, block 18 and Tax certificate No. 413 on lots 10 and 11, block 21, both in N. R. Smith's Sub. Div. Townsite of Port Angeles, have been lost. A reward will be paid for their return to D. Fletcher, Box 319, Port Townsend Wash.

J. M. Gardner has a fine field of oats on his Ennis creek bottom ranch. The specimens he brought to town to send to the A.-Y.-P. measured six and a half feet with heads fully two feet in length. The specimens were selected at random from a field of three acres, which Mr. Gardner estimates would yield fully 125 bushels of oats to the acre, with a hay crop of four tons per acre.

Alexander Foulds, a mining engineer of Vancouver, B. C., addressing a meeting of the Washington State Mining Association in Seattle the other day, spoke enthusiastically of the coal fields of the state of Washington and the future of the Olympics as a metal producing region, stating that there is a strong possibility that the Olympic peninsula will be the scene of the next great mining excitement.

All millinery goods at 25 per cent below cost at the White House.

KODAKS

$2.00	$3.00
5.00	6.50
9.00	12.00
15.00	20.00

and $25.

A new line to select from. Fresh Kodak Films, Velox and Solio Paper and Post Cards

MATHEWSON'S DRUG STORE

Summons for Publication in Foreclosure of Tax Lien.

No.

In the Superior court of the State of Washington, for Clallam county.

John Larkin, plaintiff

vs.

C. M. Nettleton, alias Clark M. Nettleton, Jane Doe Nettleton, his wife, and John Schneider, and all persons unknown, if any having or claiming an interest or estate in and to the hereinafter described real property, defendants.

State of Washington to C. M. Nettleton, alias Clark M. Nettleton, Jane Doe Nettleton, his wife, and John Schneider, and all persons unknown, if any, having or claiming to have an interest in and to the real property hereinafter described.

You and each of you are hereby notified that

John Larkin

is the holder of certificate of delinquency numbered 1916, issued on the 1st day of December, 1906, by the county of Clallam, state of Washington, for the amount of Forty-nine [$49.00] Dollars, the same being the amount then due and delinquent for taxes for the year 1905,

together with penalty, interest and costs thereon, upon real property assessed to you and of which you are the owner or reputed owner, situated in said county, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, in section seven, township thirty north, range nine west of the Willamette meridian,

and upon which I have paid taxes assessed as follows:

Year's Tax	Date Paid	Receipt No.	Amt.
1906	June 1, 1907	3323	$51.00
1907	October 10, 1908	4138	63.75
1908	June 2, 1909	3649	52.80

Total amount of taxes paid since date of certificate of delinquency, $167.55.

all of said amounts bearing interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum; and you are further notified that he will apply to the Superior Court of the State of Washington, in and for said county, for a judgment foreclosing his lien against the property hereinbefore mentioned, and you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the the date of the first publication of this summons, exclusive of the day of said first publication, and defend this action or pay the amount due, together with costs; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered foreclosing the lien for said certificate of delinquency, taxes, penalty, interest and costs, against the land and premises hereinbefore mentioned. Date of first publication August 6, 1909.

Any pleading or process may be served upon the undersigned at the address hereafter mentioned.

JOHN LARKIN.
Trumbull & Trumbull,
Plaintiff's attorney.
P. O. Address, Port Angeles, County of Clallam, State of Washington

PAY YOUR BILLS WITH CHECKS, IT IS MORE CONVENIENT.

When you pay your bill with a check you have a check on your bill. Having a bank account teaches you business methods. We respecfully invite those wish to open a bank account to call upon us.

Make OUR bank
YOUR bank

Bank of Clallam County

Port Angeles, Washington
Established April, 1895.

Summons for Publication in Foreclosure of Tax Lien.

No. .

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for Clallam County.

Ora D. Hickok,, Plaintiff,

vs.

M. E. Coffin and H. W, Coffin, her husband, and all persons unknown, if any, having or claiming to have an interest in and to the real property hereinafter described, Defendants.

The State of Washington to M. E. Coffin and H. W. Coffin, her husband, and all persons unknown, if any, having or claiming to have an interest in and to the real property hereinafter described:

You and each of you are hereby notified that Ora D. Hickok is the holder of Certificate of Delinquency numbe ed 2950, issued on the 2nd day of June, 1909, by the County of Clallam, State of Washington, for the amount of Seventeen and 26-100 ($17.26) Dollars, the same being the amount then due and delinquent for taxes for the years 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 & 1907, together with penalty, interest and costs thereon, upon real property assessed to you and of which ou are the owner or reputed owner, situated in said county, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Lot One (1), Section Twenty-four (24), Township Twenty-eight (28) North Range fourteen (14) West of Willamette Meridian, and upon which she has paid taxes assessed against said property as follows:

Year's Tax	Date Paid	Receipt No.	Amt
1908	June 2, 1909	3803	$1.62

all of said amounts bearing interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum; and you are further notified that she will apply to the Superior Court of the State of Washington, in and for said County, for a judgment foreclosing said lien against the property hereinbefore mentioned, and you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, exclusive of the day of first publication, and defend this action or pay the amount due, together with costs; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered foreclosing the lien for said certificate of delinquency, taxes, penalty, interest and costs, against the lands and premises hereinbefore mentioned. Date of first publication August 6, 1909.

Any pleading or process may be served upon the undersigned at the address hereafter mentioned.

ORA D. HICKOK,
Trumbull & Trumbull,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. O Address, Port Angeles, County of Clallam, Washington.

Fruit jars—pints, quarts and half gallons; we are selling at second hand prices at Christopherson & Leland.

We could make clothes

expressly for you here at home, but a local tailor shop today is impractical and unprofitable.

It has no labor market from which to secure desirable cutters and tailors—

It cannot afford to install a modern plant designed to reduce cost of production—

It doesn't do sufficient business to enable it to buy woolens direct from the mills—

It cannot keep abreast of metropolitan styles and workmanship.

Therefore, we send our orders for fine made-to-measure clothes to Ed. V. Price & Co., of Chicago.

We can take your measure the same way we would if running shops here, and furnish you your clothes, made as you want them, at 50% less than we could make them locally. Won't you call today?

CHAS. A. FILION

Representative, Next to Glendale Creamery, Port Angeles.

Do you eat

Ice Cream ?

Why not try

The Glendale Brand

All who try it pronounce it the best in town.

Sold only by

C. E. NAILOR

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

Phone 41. Mail Orders Are Solicited

Port Angeles, Washington,
Aug. 6-09.

DEAR FRIEND:

Which day is wash day at your house?

Before wash day comes mamma always sends me out to get the things you wash with. She says P. & G. Naphtha soap is good. She wouldn't use any but Comax Blueing and Citrus Washing Powder.

P. & G. Naphtha Soap 5c per cake
Comax Blueing costs 10c per bottle
Large pkg Citrus Washing Powder 25c
Small pkg " " " 10c

Your friend,
JACOB.

P.S. I just won't go to anybody to buy groceries and things but
THE GATE CITY GROCERY
Phone 243

Chas. P. Donnell
CIVIL ENGINEER
Sequim, Wash.
Both Phones

Automobile & Electrical
-: SUPPLIES :-
Gas Engine Parts
SATISFACTION -:- GUARANTEED
R. M. TO

PALACE OF SWEETS

ICE CREAM

Fine Line of Crushed Fruits

CONES 5c

Everything in Fruits and Confectionery

McDONALD & GRAHAM

CITY NEWS

Bloaters, 4 for 15c. City Fish Market.

Hats made to order reasonably at Miss Brigg's.

Bicycles for sale at Baker & Son's. $5.00 and up.

Hats remodeled at reasonable prices at Miss Brigg's.

We do general vulcanizing on auto tires. Baker & Son.

The latest style Hats for less than cost at the White House.

All kinds of brazing done. Call in and see us. Baker & Son.

Mrs. Delabarre is entertaining a friend, Miss McHugh, from Seattle.

Buy your flour at Gray's; they have the best flours made.

Attorney Ritchie and F. B. Carlisle were returning passengers yesterday.

Mrs. R. A. Martin has been quite ill this week, having been confined to her bed for several days.

The Misses Jennie and Alice Finch are in Seattle this week, enjoying the sights at the Fair.

For perfect vision get the Crystal Lense. Turkington, optician. 313 Front St.

For Sale, good phonograph and 50 records, cheap. Also a good L. & H. snare drum. Enquire P. O. Box 146.

Michael Earles and E. F. Gierin were here this week, consulting with the Board concerning the new road to Piedmont from Port Crescent.

Central Baths—New porcelean tubs; hot water always ready. Four chair barber shop; best service in city. Al. Critchfield.

James Merche lost a portion of three fingers while cleaning the engine at the Filion & Wright mill last week.

Men's Holeproof Sox,
Cluett Peabody Shirts,
John B. Stetson Hats,
Classy Togs, at
Kirschberg's, "on the corner."

Mrs. Anna B. Butz of Ann Arbor, Mich., who has been visiting her brother, E. E. Beaumont, left Tuesday to continue her trip to the Coast cities.

The Olympic-Leader is pleased to learn that Mrs. Day, who was taken quite sick while at Sunshine Lodge, Lake Crescent, last week, is much better.

Just received a new shipment of a large assortment of rifles and shot guns, and we are headquarters for all kinds of ammunition. H. Gutenberg Hardware & Furniture Co.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gray, Monday, a girl, the belle of the town. Harry is feeling kindly, and he asserts he is in favor of woman suffrage now, for he does not want to lose the vote.

Just received a large shipment of inlaid and granite linoleums, carpets, rugs and mattings, which will be sold at prices lower than ever sold in this city at H. Gutenberg Hardware & Furniture Co.

Crescent Hotel, at Piedmont on the lake, is now open under the management of Mrs. H. L. Mitchell. Special attention given to the wants of tourists and fishing parties. $10 per week. Accomodations for camping parties.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Franklin of South Bend, Wash., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wandler for three days this week, returning to Seattle Sunday, where Mr. Franklin has a tent at the Adventist camp meeting. They will take Mr. and Mrs. Wandler with them to the camp and while there to the Fair.

A new shipment of stoves; cook stoves $8 and up; ranges $25 and up, and we guarantee everyone of these stoves to give the best satisfaction. If you are in need of a good cook stove or range, it will pay you to call and see them before you purchase. H. Gutenberg Hardware & Furniture Co.

C. E. Fulmer expects to go to Seattle the first of the week to attend a two weeks' school of embalming. Mr. Fulmer, always thorough in his work, has already taken three courses in embalming through correspondence schools, but realizes that there is always something to learn, and that his time can profitably be spent in attending this school of embalming, conducted by an expert from Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Gehl, who have been visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Gutenberg, left Wednesday for St. Paul, making a trip through Canada enroute. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gehl were greatly taken with Port Angeles, the climate and the country, and especially the lakes, where they caught 72 fine trout in one day the past week. Mr. Gutenberg says he would not be surprised if Mr. Gehl, who is a retired stock broker, would return another year to make investments in Clallam county.

C. E. Johnson of Port Crescent spent Wednesday in the city.

Mrs. H. E. Soule was a passenger to Seattle on Tuesday's Whatcom.

Patent Excellent and Best Everett Flours at Gray's.

We carry in stock Patent Excellent and Best Everett Flour.
Grays' Grocery.

Former County Superintendent H. E. Risley is in the city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McKechnie are entertaining his sister-in-law and daughter, from Riverside, Cal.

Carl Goerg arrived Monday from Victoria to visit his parents for a few days.

Alex Henderson, one of Dungeness' pioneer citizens, was here yesterday on business.

See Bakers' stock of new and second hand furniture before buying. They can save you money.

Prosecutor Ritchie and Constable Nichols were passengers to Seattle Tuesday on business. The former returned yesterday.

Wm. Peterson of the Sequim Trading Co's. store at the growing east end town was in the city on business Tuesday.

We have just received a stock of Ladies' Sweaters, in white, red and gray colors, come and see them at Kirschberg's, "on the corner."

Attorney R. C. Wilson, now of Tacoma, was here the early week on business and shaking hands with former fellow townsmen. He returned Tuesday.

If your automobile or gasoline engine needs repairing go to the practical experienced man. We are head quarters for all kinds of repairing. Gate City Machine Shop.

The Filion mill started up again Monday after a shut down of a few weeks. The men were busy changing the road bed for the logging train into another section of the timber.

When in want of anything in the fresh or salt meat line, just drop into James Fitzgerald's shop, the Bell building, on Front street. Our motto is, the best of meats and courteous attention to the wants of our customers.

For Sale—Sheep shearing machine and grinder in perfect condition. Both machines cost $25. Will sell for $12 at my place. Oscar Nelson, Gettysburg, Wash.

For our Annex, we received a new shipment of nice light single and double harnesses, rubber tired buggies and carriages, automobile robes and carriage robes at prices right down to lowest figures. Give us a call and look them over at H. Gutenberg Hardware & Furniture Co.

F. A. Stiles, recently from Aberdeen, has purchased the stock of groceries and good will of the Port Angeles Grocery Company. The transfer was made on Monday. Mr. Stiles is a pleasant appearing gentleman, enthusiastic on the future of Angeles, and the Angeles Grocery establishment will no doubt continue to be a favorite resort for the trading public under his management.

The family, consisting of Mr. Stiles, wife and three children are pleasantly located in the Carlisle house, corner Georgiana and Albert streets.

C. F. Fredendoll, wife and daughter Viola, of Ida Grove, Iowa, spent the early week in the city, guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Nailor. They were accompanied from Port Townsend by Miss Margaret Nailor, who left on Tuesday with them to take in the Exposition at Seattle. Miss Nailor will return to the city later. Mr. Fredendoll and family are from Mr. Nailor's old home in Iowa, and a very close friend of the family. They will visit California before returning to their home.

Fifth street bridge is now complete and opens to the public today. It is a substantial structure and will be a great convenience to the teamsters of the city. The structure was built with a slight rise at the approach for the purpose, it is understood, to check teams from being driven on the bridge on the run, a tendency that is almost impossible to check where the bridge is lower than the road as in the case of Peabody street bridge. It has an effect on horse and driver that all the penalty signs that could be posted would not have.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given to Fishermen and Hunters Going to the Lakes and Upper Elwha.

We are taking four or five passengers to the lakes for $6.00, and to the Upper Elwha for $4.00 and we insure our passengers to have good and easy riding rigs and get there in time.

Gallagher & Kerkes,
Phone 24.

Are You Going Camping?

For an Outing
Or out on a

PICNIC

We carry many Specialties that are easily served and tasty

Hulled Lima Beans with Chicken 20c
Hulled White Beans with Chicken 20c
Beech Nut Baked Beans 10c, 15c, 20c
Chipped Beef in Glass 15c and 30c
Lunch Tongue 20c and 35c
Sardines 5c, 10c, 15c and 20c
Lobsters, Crabs, Shrimps, Potted Tongue
Deviled Ham. Veal Loaf, Canned Soups

All kinds of Smoked Sausages and Boiled Ham from Our MEAT MARKET

E. W. MERRILL & CO
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

THE
Candy Castle
2 West Front Street

ICE CREAM
The Very Finest
Cones 5 cts.

HANNAH DONAHUE
Proprietress.

China CURIOS WARES SILKS

Tea & Coffee

Bamboo Furniture
Book Cases
Music Stands
Center Tables

Hong, Young Co.
Ling Toy, Manager.
Phone 25.

LOOK NEAT

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired. Dyeing done. Goods called for and delivered. Odd Fellows Hall building. Phone 224.

GARVIN SISTERS

P. J. WILLIAMS
The Old Reliable
JEWELER
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALT

LEWIS LEVY

Real Estate Broker

City Property
Timber Lands
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Summer Homes on Scenic Lake Crescent

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Port Angeles, Wash.

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Post Box 176,
Port Angeles Wash

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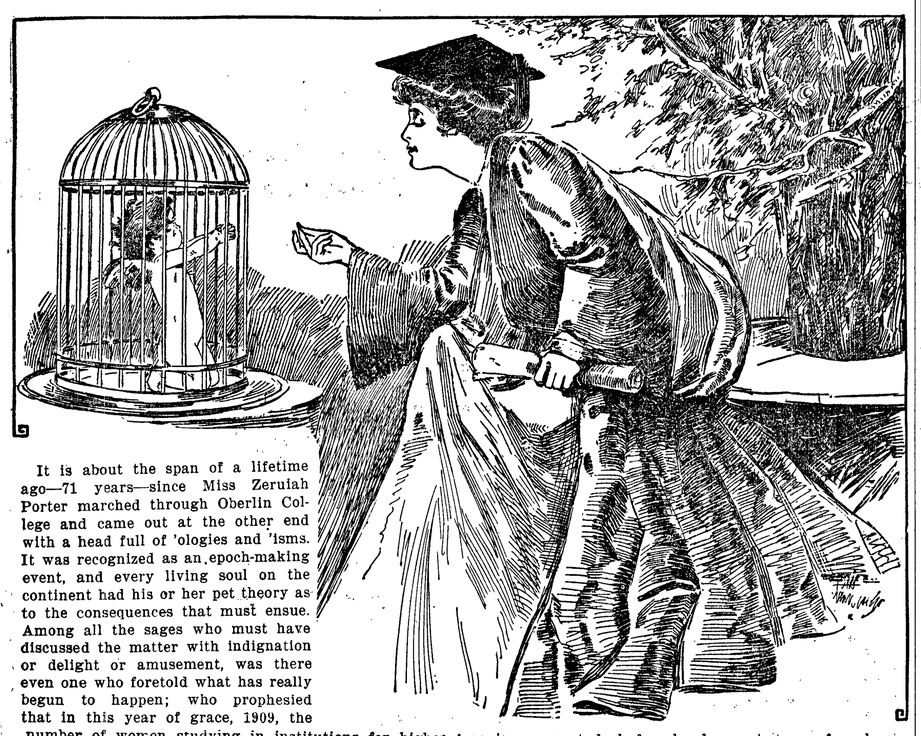
AFTER LIFE OF THE COLLEGE GIRL GRADUATE



It is about the span of a lifetime ago—71 years—since Miss Zeruiah Porter marched through Oberlin College and came out at the other end with a head full of 'ologies and 'isms. It was recognized as an epoch-making event, and every living soul on the continent had his or her pet theory as to the consequences that must ensue. Among all the sages who must have discussed the matter with indignation or delight or amusement, was there even one who foretold what has really begun to happen; who prophesied that in this year of grace, 1909, the number of women studying in institutions for higher education would be quite half the tale of men, while coeducational institutions would be facing the danger of being swamped by the horde of women clamoring for admission?

Taking Oberlin, the first coeducational institution, and, therefore, the best for such comparison, one finds the number of graduates divided into 1,415 men against 1,631 women. Women now outnumber the men in various other Western universities, and Stanford has had arbitrarily to limit the number of women admitted lest it should be overwhelmed. In the East, Tufts College has been forced to decide on the segregation of its women, after the fashion of Harvard, for they are pouring in so fast as to upset the men's department.

So to the music of June a new note has been added—the sound, light yet solemn, of thousands of girlish feet marching down the college aisle and across the commencement stage and out into the great wide world. It was thoughtful of the rose to choose the same month as this fine flower of civilization—broad-minded, too, for she faces a serious rival. The sweet girl graduate holds the center of the stage, and if poets have not begun to rhapsodize over her it is merely because the statistician has not yet finished with her.

It is not easy to figure out that more than 50 per cent of college women marry, and it is a hard struggle to get that far. Some colleges have pretty full figures, as Bryn Mawr and Smith.

Since 1879 out of 967 students at Bryn Mawr 224 have married. Out of 3,854 students at Smith 1,296 married.

Dr. Mary Robert Smith, who studied for the American statistical Association, drew the conclusion that the average age of marriage would be between 26 and 27 years, or two years later than for non-college women. The average age at graduation is probably about 22. If one goes back five years to look at the figures, the number of marriages does not show up very well. Being generous and going back ten years, one gets 50 per cent in Smith, less in Bryn Mawr. Dr. Smith made a careful and important study, but one is inclined to think from these figures that college girls, in the East, at any rate, must marry rather later than the age she gave. Prof. C. F. Emerick, writing in the current Political Science Quarterly, remarks that the marriage rate for Vassar women jumped from 53.5 per cent for those at 40 years of age to about 63 per cent for those at 47. Cupid is not always, apparently, a hasty boy.

Why women colleges should be so "touchy" on the subject of matrimony it is not easy to understand. There is certainly no disgrace in remaining unmarried and doing a share of the world's work in ways other than domestic.

Although she marries later and probably marries less than other women of her class, the college woman has nearly as many children. She has more, in proportion to the number of years she is married. But this is not saying a great deal, for she does not come of a class given to raising a quiver-full. Dr. Smith's comparison of college women with their non-college relatives went to show that neither had an average of quite two living children, with the college woman a trifle below the average of the other, on account of her later marriage.

Emerging from the thicket of figures and contradictions which surrounds the marriage of the girl graduate, there arises another difficulty, but happily a less perplexing one. If she decides not to enter the state of matrimony and rear a small but admirable family, what happens to her? How does she earn a living?

In the old days a well-bred and well-educated woman could teach, and she could do nothing else. Nowadays, while many professions are open to her, she still chooses this career in preference to any other, although the proportion of graduates it claims is not so large as formerly. The lines of work opened up by modern sociology are attracting a great many. Such professions will doubtless soon begin to rival teaching, and professors of economics in women's colleges bear this in mind.

Turning again to the admirable statistics of Bryn Mawr, one finds that 145 students are teaching. Deducting the number of graduates without occupation, there are left about 450 who earn a living. Of this number 145 is a high percentage. The percentage is not, however, keeping up to quite this level. Forty-five girls are put down as "paid philanthropists." As one of this number observed, this is a dreadful name to call anybody, but it indicates the tendency of college women to turn toward social work of one kind or another.

Physicians come next with 12, and the profession of private secretary counts 11. This latter work is attracting more girls than formerly. Lawyers are four in number. On the side of art 17 girls have taken up music as a career and three chose art. Other occupations include photography, inn-keeping, managing a shop, bookbinding, illustrating, hand weaving, trained nursing, wood carving, millinery, jewelry work, journalism and library work. Several are deans of colleges; there is an agent in a government office and a title searcher in a law office.

The census of 1900 showed among women workers 50 astronomers, 100 architects, 40 civil engineers and 30 mechanical and electrical engineers. These cannot be traced to their respective colleges, but no doubt they have degrees to their account, as have also the 3,000 women clergymen.

It would seem that the college woman, married or unmarried, gets a good deal out of life. Unmarried, she has an interesting profession. Married, she has a healthy child and a statistical fraction of another healthy one. Three-fifths of this child and a fraction is a boy. What more could the heart of a woman desire? Of course she marries late, but civilization brings that to pass all over the world. The world has wagged considerably since the days of Romeo and Juliet.

Science AND Invention

It takes 13.82 cubic feet of air to weigh a pound.

Electric power is used on 2,286 miles of street railways in Great Britain to 148 miles operated by other means.

Probably the world's swifest battleship is the British Bellerophon, which recently made 25¼ knots in an official trial.

The total pig iron production of the United States last year was 15,936,018 long tons as against 25,781,361 tons in 1907.

Recent additions to the French army's field equipment were several automobile refrigerators for the transportation of fresh meat.

Up to a certain point exposure to radium rays stimulates the germination of seeds, but if that point be passed the growth is stopped.

Ivory which has become yellow may be bleached by dipping it in soapy water several times and exposing it to sunlight after each dipping.

A new instrument for use when stropping razors includes a guide which prevents the blade slipping and injuring itself or the strop.

A match box containing a cigar cutter, which clips off the end of a cigar when the box is closed, is the recent invention of a New York man.

The clock of the tower of Columbia University, New York, is said to be one of the most accurate in the world, varying but six seconds a year.

Prof. C. Davidson points out that the great Messina earthquake had three centers of maximum disturbance, the greatest being under the Strait of Messina, and the other two near Palma and Monteleone in Italy. On other occasions some of these centers have been successively active, but this time they were simultaneously in action. This appears to indicate some deep-seated connection between them. The total area disturbed by the Messina earthquake was about 150,000 square miles. In the San Francisco earthquake the disturbed area covered more than 1,000,000 square miles.

Commenting on the recent announcement of the discovery of a "new rival of radium," called radio-thor, and to which wonderful properties are said to have been ascribed by its discoverer, Dr. Bailey, of Chicago, Frederick Soddy remarks that the description of this substance bears an obvious resemblance to radio-thorium, which has been well known for some time. The cheapness of the new substance is exploited, but radio-thorium can be obtained from the thorium salts which are manufactured by the ton in the Welsbach mantle industry, and Professor Rutherford long ago suggested that it might serve as a cheap and effective substitute for radium for many purposes. Thorium produces meso-thorium, and from meso-thorium comes forth radio-thorium. Its activity is not permanent, like that of radium, but it would last for many years, and for most purposes would be as valuable as radium.

Just as the British Association for the Advancement of Science has accepted invitations to hold sessions in Canada and South Africa, so the American association bearing a similar name is now seriously considering the advisability of accepting the invitation of Hawaii to meet in 1910 in those islands. At its recent Baltimore meeting the association reaffirmed the resolution adopted at Chicago in 1907 to the effect that it is desirable to go to Hawaii. "Keen delight" is said to be expressed in Hawaii over the prospect that the invitation will be accepted, and the wonderful attractions of the islands for scientific visitors are set forth—their great volcanoes, their tropical vegetation, their wealth of animal and vegetable life, their ethnological offerings. The association is sounding its members on the subject, with the prospect that there will be a strong sentiment in favor of the project.

Not Always What They Seem.

Professor and Mrs. Hadley were on a train bound for New York, where Yale's president was to speak before a national convention. He made use of the hour and twenty minutes he spent in the train by rehearsing his speech in a low voice, using his hands to emphasize certain passages.

A kindly matron who was sitting directly behind Mr. and Mrs. Hadley, and who had been watching and listening, leaned forward, and, tapping Mrs. Hadley on the shoulder, said feelingly, "You have my sincere sympathy, my poor woman; I have one just like him at home."—Success Magazine.

Less Precarious Also.

Scott—So Rawson has become a preacher. Last time I saw him he was in doubt whether to be that or a lawyer. I wonder what decided him.

Mott—He probably recalled the saying that it is easier to preach than to practice.—Boston Transcript.

A man who thinks more of a dollar than he does of his self-respect is insult-proof.

A circle of friends is nice to have round.

Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

SMASH-UPS IN THE SMART SET.

TO get in the "smart set" and follow the horses and hounds, one must have money, and plenty of it. To have money, one must get it. There are many different ways of getting it. The straight, broad way is that of speculation, gambling and similar methods. In nine cases out of ten the straight, broad way leads to bankruptcy—sometimes much farther. Chicago has recently witnessed more than the usual number of smash-ups in the "smart set." The latest is the failure of W. W. Tracy, broker and society favorite. Mr. Tracy has failed for more than a million. In Chicago and New York the Tracys have been admitted social leaders. They followed the hounds over the fashionable Onwentsia course and occupied the most conspicuous boxes at the horse shows. Now the house of Tracy is bankrupt. Society grieves.

But this is not the only loss the "smart set" has recently suffered. There are the John Dickinsons and the Sidney C. Loves and the Vernon Booths, the last-named being "Master of the Hounds" and a shining light in the temple of the socially elect. The Dickinsons, the Loves and the Booths went the pace, and the pace ended in the receiver's office and before the bankrupt court. Last, but not least, there was Broker Reynolds, whose butterfly career in the ranks of the "smart set" ended where prison shadows lie. No wonder Society grieves and refuses to be comforted. Who will be the next victim of the social juggernaut? The hounds are tugging at their leashes and the polo ponies are stamping and fretting in their stalls. It takes barrels of money to be in the "smart set" and play the game. Who will be the next victim?—Chicago Dispatch.

IS THE WHEAT ADVANCE LASTING?

THE census of 1910," says James J. Hill, "will show that we have a population of 90,000,000, which will mean that we will require for our own use about 630,000,000 bushels hereafter. We raise now about 650,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States annually under good crop conditions. This will leave us but 20,000,000 bushels as a surplus for export, while in the past we have exported upward of 120,000,000 bushels annually. So everybody can see that we will soon need all our wheat for our own people."

Possibly this forecast is correct, and therefore high prices for wheat will be the rule hereafter. On the face of the figures the outlook for any large surplus of wheat again is not bright. The wheat crop of 1898 was 675,000,000 bushels, while that of 1908 was about 670,000,000. In the ten years in which the population of the country increased about 21 per cent the wheat yield remained stationary, although twice within the decade—in 1901 and 1906—the wheat crop crossed the 700,000,000-bushel mark. Corn and oats have made a better showing in the decade than wheat in regard to increase, but the gain in each of these cereals has been comparatively slight.

But there may be some relief near at hand which Mr. Hill overlooks. All the European producing countries raise more wheat to the acre than we do, and on poorer lands. The high prices will offer a powerful inducement to our wheat growers to adopt some of the methods of their counterparts across the water. The wasteful practices on our grain-growing lands are discreditable to our farmers, as well as unprofitable, and the campaign of education which the high prices has set on foot ought to bring results which will tell in the crop yield of the near future. In aggregate wheat production the United States has still a lead over every other country, but it is not as long as formerly. Russia, France, Italy, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Spain and Canada are large wheat growers, but only Russia, Argentina and Canada and one or two others of those countries are exporters of wheat. When the day approaches that we can no longer supply our home needs the duty on wheat will be removed, and it may be removed long before that time. Probably the low prices of a dozen years ago for wheat will not return again for the United States.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WHEN MARRIAGE IS JUSTIFIABLE.

THE increase of population comes largely from those who live in modest circumstances, on daily wages. Many of them accumulate something; on the average, more of them accumulate than those who spend so much for social appearances. But the unfortunate thing is that so many young persons marry with little or nothing and with the most hazy prospects in life. The young man should marry when he has accumulated a little and has good prospects. The girl should marry only when she is willing to live well within her husband's income and help him to save. A man is made or lost according to the temperament of his wife.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN WOMEN'S DRESSING.

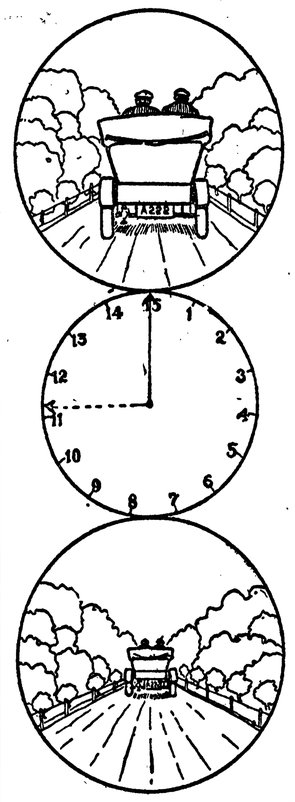
IT is, of course, easy enough for a woman with ample means, who believes that "it is bad form to wear a gown twice in one place," who bows to Dame Fashion's decree that she must change her costumes three times a day—and spend $40,000 a year on her apparel. But the women who make a lasting impress upon the world—in the home, in the arts and in literature—the women who give distinction to "society" in the best sense of that term, the women who have the most elevating influence—maintain their sway and dress "properly" without spending a fortune every year on their wardrobes.—Baltimore Sun.

TO TRAP AUTO SPEEDERS.

In its crusade against automobile speeders, and "joy riders" in particular, the National Highways Protective Society has resorted to a new invention, which is as terrible to malefactors of the road as the Bertillon system and the telegraph are to ordinary criminals. The invention is being tried out at the present time—or rather, its first fruits are being preserved in secrecy, so that a sudden and overwhelming exhibition of its scope may be given in the near future. Without warning some fine day a number of scorchers, who have seen no speed traps nor been molested by watch-carrying cops, will be haled to court and confronted with the irrefutable evidence of their lawbreaking. It will make no difference whether the offense was committed in a lonely road in the outskirts or in a crowded street. There will be no chance to dispute the testimony on the ground of human error on the part of the accuser, for the accuser will be something mechanically and mathematically infallible. The defendant will not be able to get the benefit of the doubt, for there will be no doubt within a fraction of a foot and a fifteenth of a second.

Perhaps it is cruelty to inform speeders of the sword of Damocles hanging over them. It is certain they cannot profit even by a detailed description of the ingenious machine which will be their undoing. They may hope to escape only by mending their ways. The deadly invention used by agents of the National Highways Protective Society consists of a double lens camera, fitted with a split-second chronometer. The lenses are of equal focal length, one placed above the other. The transparent face of the chronometer is between. The operator does not alarm his prey by exposing the camera for a front or side view picture. He waits until the whizzing machine has passed, presenting its back and the vulnerable and important number board. Then he presses the bulb, which opens the shutter of the upper lens and starts the chronometer going, with a second hand covering 15 divisions of a circle. Almost immediately the operator presses the bulb again, and this time the shutter of the lower lens opens, and the chronometer is simultaneously halted. It takes no expert to make these two snaps at the back of a speeding car. Whether the time between the two exposures is a small fraction of a second or a full second is immaterial.

When the plate is developed it shows a large image on the space exposed by the upper lens, when the car was close by, and a smaller image on the space exposed by the lower lens, while the second hand of the chronometer is pictured as it started on the dial and as it stopped. The difference in size between the two images corresponds to a mathematically accurate distance in feet between the first and second positions of the automobile. A table has been worked out on this basis, both experimentally and with the aid of trigonometry. If, for example, the second image is one-third as large as the first, the automobile must have been 50 feet further from the lens. Suppose the ascertained distance to be 58 2-5 feet, while



CAMERA THAT TELLS ACTUAL SPEED AND NUMBER OF CAR.

the chronometer registers a full second of time, the speed of the automobile is proved to be 40 miles an hour. A magistrate or jury can study pictures and negatives and be convinced of the accuracy of the method. The number of the car is there to clinch the case.—New York Tribune.

An Outburst.

Burglar—Sorry, madam, but I want your money.

Spinster (furiously)—You are just like all the men; it's only my money you want!—Modern Society.

When a man begins to tell you a long story, a good way is to say, "I've heard it."

The Common Need.

Unless one has traveled the arid regions, one has no idea how good water really is, declares Dr. William T. Hornaday in "Camp Fires on Desert and Lava." He explains further that he does not mean Apollinaris, but just plain old-fashioned well, or "water hole," or desert "tank" water, as the case may be. This appreciation of water made the party sympathetic in regard to the fate of certain wild fowl which appeared at the "tank" near which a night's camp had been established.

Just at sunset, when our little lonesome world was settling down for the night, some one excitedly announced a discovery.

"There are two ducks in the tank!"

Some one else quickly caught up a loaded shotgun and hurried along the side of the embankment to the upper end of the water.

Secretly, I hoped that those ducks would take alarm and fly away in time. To shoot those little lonesome birds that had flown on weary wing over a good hundred miles of waterless desert, clear down from the Gila River, seemed to me like a sin against nature. Those two individual ducks seemed entitled to our hospitality and protection.

The god Vishnu elected to preserve them. When we heard the report of the gun our spirits sank; but when the hunter quickly returned with the terse announcement, "I missed them!" some one said:

"I'm glad of it!" and to our surprise he answered, "So am I!"

Hen Laid Out at Last.

Essex County's gallinaceous wonder, the Cedar Grove hen that laid two eggs a day, is dead, a New York Herald's Montclair (N. J.) correspondent says. The hen was a member of the poultry colony on the Adams farm, on Ridge road, between Montclair and Great Notch, and it is probable that her death will inspire a testimonial of regret from the Cedar Grove board of trade, as her wonderful qualities did much to advertise the town.

After the chicken began laying two eggs a day, more than a year ago, the number of commuters on the Erie from Cedar Grove increased from thirty-two to sixty. The fame of the hen drew chicken-raising commuters to Cedar Grove with the power of a lodestone, for where one such fowl existed it was reasonable to believe that others might be inspired to follow the example of laying more than one egg a day.

It is not known what caused the death of the phenomenal Cedar Grove hen, but it is thought that the continued high price of eggs, despite her efforts to create a surplus in the market, caused a disappointment that broke her heart.

No man seems to be sensible except in an occasional spot.

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It has cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent free with directions. Express Prepaid. Guaranteed by May Medical Laboratory, under the National Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Guaranty No. 18971. Please give AGE and full address

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Cream of Lettuce Soup.

Wash the lettuce carefully and while wet put into the inner vessel of a double boiler, having boiling water in the outer vessel. Cook until tender, then rub through a fine colander, return the puree thus produced to saucepan, add a pint of white stock, season to taste and thicken with a roux of butter and flour and when smooth and thick add a cup of cream or rich milk and stir until very hot; then serve.

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Old Favorites

The Old Granite State.

I have come from the mountains of the old Granite State,
Where the hills are so lofty, magnificent and great;
I have left kindred spirits in the land of the blest.
When I bade them adieu for the far distant West.
Oh! thy mountains. Oh! thy valleys, in my old native State.

Oh, thy hills and thy valleys are sacred to me.
No matter what in lands of others I may see,
I may view scenes as sunny, as fair and as smooth,
Then I'll think of my cottage that stands in the grove;
Oh! my childhood. Oh! that homestead, in my own native State.

When I think of the fair one who once was my pride,
As she roved among the mountains so close to my side,
Then I sigh for the days that will never come back,
For she sleeps on the shore of the bold Merrimac.
Oh! that loved one. Oh! that graveyard in my own native State.

A mother dear I've lost; she's gone to the grave;
She was the dearest blessing that God ever gave.
Now I go to the spot where buried is the loved,
And I seem to hear her singing with the angels above.
Oh! my mother; I bless her ashes, in my own native State.

Ballad Stanzas.

I knew by the smoke that so gracefully curl'd
Above the green elms that a cottage was near,
And I said, "If there's peace to be found in the world,
A heart that was humble might hope for it here!"

It was noon, and on flowers that languish'd around
In silence reposed the voluptuous bee;
Every leaf was at rest, and I heard not a sound
But the woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree.

And "Here in this lone little wood," I exclaim'd,
"With a maid who was lovely to soul and to eye,
Who would blush when I praised her, and weep if I blamed,
How blest could I live, and how calm could I die!

"By the shade of yon sumach, whose red berry dip
In the gush of the fountain, how sweet to recline,
And to know that I sigh'd upon innocent lips,
Which had never been sigh'd on by any but mine!"

—Thomas Moore.

CHEMISTRY 4,600 YEARS AGO.

Employed by Chinese in Cure of Disease—The Philosopher's Stone.

Yu Tung Kwai, a Chinese delegate to the chemistry congress, read an interesting paper before a section of the assembly yesterday on the chemical industry of China. Alchemy, he said, was known in China at least 2,700 before Christ, and China still occupied an important position in regard to the chemical industries of the world.

The principal object of the practice of alchemy 4,600 years ago, he said, was the cure of disease. Efforts were also made to evolve a preparation somewhat analogous to the philosopher's stone, the result attained being known as gold pills.

Metallurgical work and dyeing were known in China from time immemorial, while the processes of making gunpowder, paper, glass and porcelain all originated in the same country, while it is admitted that the Chinese of the Seventh century had a clear knowledge of oxygen.

"Circumstances in China," said the lecturer, "have now changed. Since China has been known for thousands of years to be an agricultural country and to possess an enormous wealth of undeveloped minerals, attention has naturally been directed to the study of these two branches of applied science.

"A board of agriculture and industries has been instituted, composed of different bureaus, each bureau managing some department, such as land surveying, mine surveying, irrigation work, etc. Having its headquarters in Pekin, the affairs of each province are controlled directly by provincial executive committees, and shortly, it is believed, government experimental stations will be established. Also in the formation of chemical societies provincial societies have been formed, which will constitute sectional branches. Agricultural societies too are being formed in good numbers, and the last few years have witnessed the establishment of 'commercial guilds.'

"A characteristic feature about the teaching system of China is that chemistry, together with mathematics, is a compulsory subject in the elementary schools. This is insisted upon, not only that the pupil's mind may be trained, but also that the young student may acquire some elementary knowledge of natural phenomena."—London Standard.

Women say as mean things of the men as they can think of, in public, but in public men are always complimenting the women.

THE SPECTATOR.

Rare Possessions of the Girl Whom No One Called Pretty.

"Who," asked Uncle Dick, "is that pretty girl in brown—the one that is enjoying it all so hard?"

Marjory's glance, puzzled and curious, followed her uncle's. When it discovered the "pretty girl in brown," the perplexity changed to astonishment.

"Why, it isn't—you don't mean Patty Preston!" she exclaimed. "Patty's a dear—we all love her—but nobody in the world ever called her pretty before."

"Are you sure?" Uncle Dick asked, with an odd smile.

Marjory looked at him keenly. She was proud of having an uncle who was a famous author, so that all the girls were eager to meet him, but quite aside from that, she adored him for himself—none the less, perhaps, that he was sometimes a little baffling.

"Why, I never heard of anybody who thought so," she answered, slowly. "But she is a dear. She wanted to be in the play—of course everybody does want to—it's the biggest honor of the year, but she couldn't for some reason. I think she couldn't afford the costume, only of course nobody dared ask. So instead she helped everybody else get ready, and seemed just to love seeing the others do things, and—well, look at her now!"

"I've been looking," Uncle Dick answered. "I haven't been able to look at anybody else—scarcely even on the stage. It's a wonderful thing to have a genius for being a spectator, Marjie. Most of us have to be one most of our lives, but few of us make such a success of it; it demands too much—humor and sympathy, and insight and unselfishness, and a fine sense of proportion, among other things. I'd like to follow up that girl's life."

Marjory said nothing, but she put it away to think over. She thought over it at various times during the next three years as she watched Patty Preston. When the three years were over and commencement came, and Uncle Dick came with it, she had made a discovery or two.

"Why didn't you ask about your pretty girl in brown?" she inquired, after she had taken Uncle Dick everywhere.

"I've been waiting for you to tell me," he returned, promptly.

Marjory laughed, but the shine in her eyes was not from laughter.

"She is still a spectator," she said. "She was called home the middle of the year by her father's illness, but she is coming back to-morrow to see the class—her class—graduate. I know just how she will look—it makes a lump come into my throat to think of it. But, Uncle Dick, you were wrong—she isn't a spectator. She will not have a diploma, but she is down in the very heart of things—and of us. She has things that no diploma could possibly mean."

Uncle Dick merely smiled, but the smile looked as if he was pleased over something.—Youth's Companion.

HUCKLEBERRY FARMING.

Agriculture with a Match in Pennsylvania Timber Regions.

"It may seem incredible to those who have never lived in or traveled much through timber districts where the huckleberry is indigenous," said a native of such a district, "but it is a fact that there is a tribe of shiftless persons in all such regions who systematicaly and without regard to law, property or life set fire to woods or to cut over land adjacent to woods simply to increase the area of huckleberry bushes.

"There is only one way in which huckleberries can be cultivated, and the huckleberry farmer does not need to own an inch of land. If he has the title to one simple lucifer match he can put thousands of acres under cultivation in a very short time.

"He has only to light the match and touch it to the dry leaves and branches on the ground, either in early spring or late fall, and his cultivation is soon under way. No matter what grew on the ground before fire swept it bare huckleberry bushes will never fail to spring up luxuriantly from the ashes and scorched soil. They will be in abundant bearing the next season. The result in loss of life or property does not concern the persons who reap the benefit.

"Many of the fires that devastate our forests every year may be traced to this reckless and deliberate making or improving of huckleberry patches. I remember one instance particularly where setting fire to the brush on a huckleberry barren in northern Pennsylvania resulted in a forest fire that swept over a 10,000 acre timber tract, doing incalculable damage to the standing timber and reducing to ashes 50,000,000 feet of logs and lumber and 30,000 cords of tanbark, representing a money value of nearly $750,000. Twenty persons were burned to death and thirty so badly burned that seven of them died from their injuries. The huckleberry crop gathered from this cultivation of that barren perhaps realized $200 to the cultivators.—New York Sun.

Different.

"Do you mean to tell me that you could conscientiously go on the witness stand and swear that you had never tried to deceive your wife?"

"That is not what I said; I said I had never deceived her."—Houston Post.

If a woman's hat is becoming it's impossible for her to convince herself that it is uncomfortable.

FARMING FOR SOLDIERS.

Means Adopted in Russia to Increase the Empire's Harvest.

The Russian government is about to try to increase the harvests of the empire by two novel means, says a St. Petersburg letter to the New York Sun. They are to teach improved methods of farming to the soldiers in the army, which absorbs about 500,000 young men as conscripts each year, and to induce the village priests to persuade the peasants to forego about a third of the ninety-three holy days in the year which the church recognizes, thus giving them more time to cultivate their farms.

The grafting of agricultural teaching on the soldiers' professional instruction is a matter of significance. Evidently the government has pondered the saying of Prussia's great Field Marshal von Moltke: "If German farming is let go to ruin then the German empire goes to ruin, and that, too, without a shot being fired!"

Russia's army in its rank and file is almost wholly made up of the sons of peasants. The young Russian peasant is remarkably intelligent and quickly taught. He has a tougher physique than any other country can show, even than his late enemies, the Japanese. Beyond that he has the great virtue in a soldier of unquestioning faith in and obedience to authority.

This well disciplined, intelligent mass has got to be kept away from the physical and moral deterioration of town life. To this end the department of agriculture and the war department have come together. Occasionally experiments with non-commissioned officers have been made and the reports are all favorable to developing the system.

The program adopted by the two departments has a general and a special part. General teaching will be given to all the troops, while the special course is preserved for volunteers.

The men will be taught regarding the life of plants, their nourishment and the fruit they bear, the workings of the soil and the use of fertilizers for the districts that are without black earth, the science of sowing and the rotation of crops, the preparing of seed, the cultivation of fodder and of grass lands, the management of cattle, the better vegetable gardening and fruit growing, and even improved bee management.

To help the soldiers to remember what they have been taught and to keep alive their interests after they have returned to their homes the department of agriculture is preparing for the war department booklets giving simply worded advice on all branches of farming. A recommendation is made to institute a number of money premiums to be awarded annually to soldiers who have shown most improvement in cultivating their land and done the most toward raising the standard of farming in their home districts.

At the risk of abrogating the law of "let the buyer beware," so precious to the antipaternalist, Secretary Wilson has decreed that the adulterated foreign goods that have been imported but cannot be sold without violating the law may be put on the market if their real nature is plainly indicated on the label. It would take a great deal of glamour away from our grocery-buying to have staring labels declare that the high grade olive oil that we buy at so great expense is made of plebeian cotton seed; that fine sperm oil from Massachusetts, the center of the whale business, is manufactured from the grease of our own hogs; or that a considerable amount of copperas, emblaming fluid and other choice chemicals go with much of our canned vegetables, meats and so forth.

Every Woman Will Be Interested.

There has recently been discovered an aromatic, pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, called Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is the only certain regulator. Cures female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles. At all Druggists' or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Baked Liver.

Buy calves' liver in a whole piece. Wash and place in a baking pan. Make four slits across the top with a sharp knife and place a fat piece of bacon in each. Sprinkle well with fine cracker crumbs. Salt and pepper and add a little water. Bake for two hours, basting often, and add more water as it boils away.

Sore throat is no triifing ailment. It will sometimes carry infection to the entire system through the food that is eaten. Hamlins Wizard Oil is a sure, quick cure.

Now that noiseless as well as smokeless guns can be made, some one has suggested that all that is left to do is to remove the lock, stock and the barrel. That is the only sure way to obviate danger from guns.

FITS St. Vitas' Dance and Nervous Diseases Permanently Cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

When a life insurance actuary tells you how to live to be 150 years old you may safely follow his directions. He is interested in having you linger on earth as long as you possibly can.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Harvard, being a university for men, has abolished basketball, thereby proclaiming it a game exclusively for women.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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In Use For Over 30 Years.
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A pure phosphate baking powder that does all that the high priced baking powders will do and does it better. It raises the dough and makes lighter, sweeter and better risen foods. Sold by grocers 25c per pound. If you will send us your name and address, we will send you a book on health and baking powder.
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HOWARD E. BURTON, Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen Prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, $1.00; Gold, Silver, 75c; Gold, 50c; Zinc or Copper, $1. Cyanide Tests. Mailing Envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Umpire work solicited. Reference: Carbonate National Bank

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Canned Succotash.

Cut the corn from the cob (not too ripe); mix as many beans with it as desired; pack tightly into glass cans, pressing in with the small end of a potato masher until the milk runs over the top; seal tightly; put the cans in a vessel, cover with cold water and boil for five hours. Tighten the covers after boiling and place jars in cool dark storage till used.

A man with eighteen given names has been drowned in Kentucky. Aside from his supply of names he was not very well known.

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DOOR BUTTS or HINGES
12c pair
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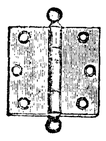

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placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can not spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers, or sent prepaid for 20 cents.
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Repairing of all kinds neatly done and given Prmpt Attention

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By the CITY SCALES

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Established 1890.

THE NEWS FROM SEQUIM

Mr. Anderson sent a pet deer from Seattle to his large ranch and the next morning it was found in the dining room of Mr. Wagner eating cake off from the table. It is still running at large.

A large bunk house is being built at Grays Marsh. Mr. Anderson has seventy men now at work. He bought Ted Pettet's place last week, which takes in part of the Marsh. He is also building a large barn on the Boumback place.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson of Port Townsend are visiting with their daughter, Mrs. David McInnis. They were all at Sequim Saturday. Mr. Johnson thinks Sequim is changing very fast for the better.

A large party of Dungenessers passed through Sequim Thursday on their way to the head of Discovery Bay for a picnic and to gather blackberries, to be gone for a few days.

Some time ago the Board of Trade wrote to the different senators and congressmen from this state in regard to the opening up of the military reserve at Port Williams for settlement and last week a representative of the war department called upon the president and secretary to talk it over and he thought it would be a good thing for the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ware returned to their home in Port Townsend last Sunday.

Paul Cook is getting his house on the ranch painted and other improvements are being made.

THE CITY NEWS

Blackberry pickers are out in force this week, and in almost any direction one may go there is an abundance of the wild fruit.

The Board of County Commissioners, sitting as a Board of Equalization, has been in session the past week. Under the new law the Assessor and County Treasurer are members of the Board, and the County Assessor ex-officio secretary or clerk of the Board. The Commissioners are in session today and tomorrow.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Maude Sewell on Front street Friday, Aug. 13, at 3 p. m. The following program will be given:

Leader, Mrs. Edith Baker.
Music, Mrs. Maude Sewell.
Select Reading, Mrs. Mae Geisness.
Paper, Influence of Child's Reading Matter on Character, Mrs. Sewell.
Discussion: Have we gained our quota of new members? If so, how? If not, why? Opened by Miss Anna Baker.
Everybody invited to attend.

Clair Edwards, age 10 yrs. 9 mos., only son or Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Edwards, died Saturday evening at 7:45 of appendicitis, after an illness of ten days. After a few days sickness the little fellow rallied and was seemingly on the high road to recovery when he had a set back which resulted as above. The family is prostrated by the loss as Clair was a bright boy and his parents had great hopes for his future.

The funeral services were held from the M. E. Church Tuesday at 1:30 and was largely attended. Pastor Hixson officiated. Four of the scholars and classmates of the Sunday school acted as pall bearers, namely Mrs. Ed. Graves, Miss Joliette Glen, Miss Fulmer and Miss Hixson. The services were continued at the grave. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their great bereavement.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Seattle, Washington,
July 8, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Lauritz B. L. Carstens of Port Angeles, Clallam Co., Wash., who, on March 17, 1908, made Homestead Entry, No. 19,639 (Serial No. 01305), fot SE¼ Section 3, Township 29 N., Range 5 W., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office, at Seattle, Washington, on the 28th day of August, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses: Adam Reis, Fredrick S. Goos, George A. Reis, Fred Danz, all of Port Angeles, Wash.

J. HENRY SMITH,
First publication July 16. Register.

Summons.

In the Superior Court for the State of Washington for Clallam County.

E. G Lowry and R. L. Lowry, Plaintiffs, vs. Thomas B. Hall and Jane Doe Hall, his wife, Defendants.

The State of Washington to the said Thomas B. Hall and Jane Doe Hall, his wife, Defendants: You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty (60) days after the date of the first publication o this summons, towit: within sixty days after the ninth day of July, 1909, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorneys for the plaintiffs at their offices below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the Clerk of the said Court.

That the object and purpose of this action is to quiet the title of the plaintiffs to lots eight (8) and nine (9) in block eleven (11) of the Townsite of Port Angeles, Clallam County, Washington.

Trumbull & Trumbull,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
P. O. Address: Port Angeles, Clallam County, Washington.
Room 16 Aldwell Block.

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Glendale ICE CREAM

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It is always a welcome dish and its delicious qualities emphasize the good taste of the hostess

All flavors

Sold exclusively by C. E. Nailor, Port Angeles.

REALTY TRANSFERS

Furnished by Brumfield & Ridenour Abstracts of Titles and Real Estate, Port Angeles, Wash.

E Pettet to Hoan Investment Co, lots 1, 2, south half sw qr, sec 4, 60 acres in lot 2, and east half se qr, sec 5, and tide land in front of lots 1, 2, sec 4, tp 30-3, $10.

P O Forsberg to A E Farley, sw qr south half nw qr sw qr and nw qr sw qr sw qr, sec 35, tp 31-7. $1200.

P Fay to E E Seevers, lots 17, 18, blk 171, Townsite, $525.

C C Henry toF J Feidler, lot 14, blk C, Carter's Sub, $10.

G F Hulbert to F J FitzPatrick, lots 9, 10, blk 130, Townsite, $1.

Pt Angeles Townsite Imp Co. to C E Nixon, lot 9, blk 3, Ill Land & Investment Co Add, $125.

G Sofie to M Costa, 5 acres in sec 3, tp 29-3, $100.

C MacDougall to E Ware, ne qr nw qr se qr, sec 24, tp 30-4, $1.

L Turner to A H Anderson, lot 1, nw qr ne qr, sec 35, tp 30-9 and all Lester Turner Subdivision, $10.

We are selling all our Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Hats at 40 pre cent discount. We wish to go out of the Millinery business and now is your time to get an up to date Hat for less than cost at the WhiteHouse.

Mrs. E. J Munn of Ontario, Canada, arrived Sunday for an indefinite visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Eacrett, Sr., and her brothers here.

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Is the Watchword in the Making of

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Cut from the finest of fabrics—made by seamstresses who are skilled in their profession—finished in a highly tailored manner, with every seam strapped or bound.

Every skirt cut on stylish lines, and every garment thoroughly inspected before it leaves the "Sorosis" Factory, to insure perfect workmanship throughout. That's why "Sorosis" Petticoats fit and wear as no other petticoat can or will.

In Mercerized Satteens, in Heatherbloom, and in Silk—colors as well as in black.

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A convenient skirt hanger with every Sorosis Petticoat.

Having had so many calls from our Lady Customers for the "SOROSIS" Underskirt we have just received a large shipment of them.

Prices range from $1.50 to $5 each

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Notice of Settlement of Final Account.

In the Superior Court of Clallam County, State of Washington.
No. 410.

In the matter of the estate of Julia Jankowski, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Krajewski, administrator of the estate of Julia Jankowski, deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement to, and filed in the Superior Court of Clallam County, State of Washington, his final account as such administrator of said estate, and that Saturday, the 28th day of August, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of our said Superior Court, in the City of Port Angeles, in said Clallam County, has been duly appointed by our Supreior Court, for the settlement of the Final Account, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing to the said final account, and contest the same.

Witness, the Hon. Geo. Venable Smith, Commissioner of the said Superior Court, and the Seal of said Court affixed this 23rd day of July, 1909.

HORACE WHITE,
County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court.

LODGE NOTICES

B.P.O.E.—Naval lodge No. 358, meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at Elks Hall, opposite Office Hotel, Visitors cordially invited.
J. R. Gallagher, Exalted Ruler.
E. D. Elliott, Secretary.

I.O.O.F—Clallam Lodge, No. 72, meets every Monday evening at I.O.O.F. hall
J. D. McRoberts, N. G.
W. W. Garvin, Cor. Sec.
E. A. Prickett, V. G., R. N. Toler, P. S., Miles Wait, Treas.

Modern Woodmen — Port Angeles Camp No. 6043 meets every Friday night in I. O. O. F. hall. Visiting neighbors always welcome.
J. B. Weiss, Consul.
H. Fathers, Clerk.

W. O. W. — Port Angeles Camp, No. 697, meets every third Saturday of each month in I.O.O.F. Hall.
C D. Harding, Consul Com.
R. A. Martin, Clerk.

Map folders of Port Angeles, ten cents each, at all drug stores and newstands. Use them in connection with your correspondence and assist in boosting your town.

JAMES STEWART
Attorney at Law
Office on Front Street.
Port Angeles, Wash.

Treasurer's Notice.

The treasurer of Clallam County, Washington, will pay upon presentation at his office in Port Angeles, Clallam County, Washington, the following warrants and all of prior issue on said funds.

County General Fund.
Warrant No. 704, dated July 1st, 1893.

General School Funds.
District No. 7, warrant No. 1967, dated March 31st, 1909.
District No. 29, warrant No. 67, dated May 15th, 1909.
District No. 31, warrant No. 124, dated Dec. 26th, 1907.
District No. 41, warrant No. 128, dated March 5th, 1909.

Special School Funds.
District No. 3, warrant No. 117, dated Sep. 9th, 1905.
District No. 34, warrant No. 103½ dated Aug. 21st, 1906.

No interest will be allowed after August 6th, 1909.

A. R. Pringle,
Treasurer of Clallam County, Wash.

Recognized Leading Angeles Hotel for Commercial Men and Public Generally.

MERCHANTS HOTEL
E. E. DAY, PROPRIETOR

Special Attention Given to Catering for Dinners Luncheons, and Party Suppers.

Only Wholesale Liquor House in County in Connection. Phone 4. Goods Delivered Free in City. Mail Orders from County Patrons Given Prompt Attention.

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Farm and Timber Lands, apply to

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Owner of the following Choice Business and Residential Property:

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CAIN'S SUBDIVISION of Suburban Lots Nos. 17, 18 and 21

E. C. Baker's Subdivision Lot 19 and Part of Doyle's Subdivision of Lot 20.

All situated between Second and Fourth Sts., and Eunice and Ennis Streets.

Also part of Williams & Cramer's, Hart & Cooke's, D. W. Morse's and P. S. C. Co.'s Subdivision of the Government Townsite of Port Angeles.

The Hotel Angeles is situated on Corner Block 3, Cain's Subdivision of 21; the Chicago Block will be built on the corner of Block 2.

400 CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS

n Townsite, Cain & Mallette's 2nd Addition, facing on Broad way, starting at E St. and extending to G St.

280 Choice Lots in Illinois Investment Co.'s Subdivision, situated within one mile.

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Wm. C. Krauter, 6409 So. Halsted St., Chicago.
Casteele & Morrow, Geneseeo, Ill.

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Phones: LaFlower 108; McKee 105; City Office.

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Cannot leak, sink, water-log or warp. Never require calking, bailing or drying out. Always dry, clean, comfortable and safe. Engine easy to start and operate. Noiseless, clean, powerful.

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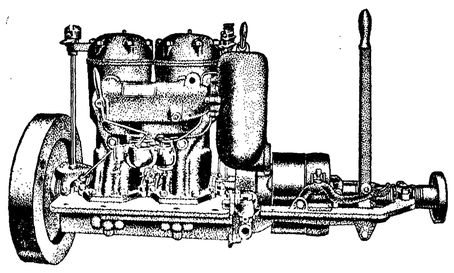

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J. M. MARTIN, AGENT